

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 867.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1862.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5s.
STAMPED 6s.

BICENTENARY CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, GUILDFORD.

The Members of the Independent Church and Congregation, Guildford, have resolved to celebrate the Bicentenary Year by the ERECTION of a NEW MEMORIAL CHAPEL. Their present edifice, owing to its situation and construction, is repulsive, besides being inadequate. A large number of regular hearers have only benches for their accommodation. Pews and sittings are wanted that cannot be supplied. The increase of attendance, of late, has been large, and the prospect of further success is highly encouraging. An excellent freehold site has been purchased at a cost of 600*l.* The estimate of the New Chapel is 2,500*l.*; the alteration of the present Chapel for a Sunday-school and Lecture-hall, requires 150*l.*; making a total of 2,650*l.* Towards this sum the church and congregation have promised 1,400*l.*; Joshua Wilson, Esq., 100*l.*; J. R. Mills, Esq., M.P., 100*l.*; S. Morley, Esq., 100*l.*; J. Onslow, Esq., M.P., 25*l.*; J. T. Briscoe, Esq., M.P., 10*l.* 10s.; B. Scott, Esq., 10*l.*; W. Hazell, Esq., Farnham, 25*l.*

As Guildford is a well-known resort of visitors during the summer—rapidly increasing in population—an admirable centre of missionary influence to surrounding villages—and, as it is a well-ascertained fact that many respectable families have refused to settle in the town, or identify themselves with Dissenters, solely on account of the lack of a decent place of worship—a new Congregational Chapel, worthy of the Independent Denomination, it is submitted, is not one of the least worthy memorials of our Bicentenary Jubilee.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. R. Ashton, Rev. T. James, Rev. Newman Hall, London; Rev. J. S. Bright, Dorking; Rev. E. Lord, Hershham; and Joshua Wilson, Esq., Tunbridge Wells. Contributions will be thankfully received by Messrs. J. Fernandez, and S. Lacey, Secretaries; by D. Williamson and F. Apted, Joint Treasurers; or by the Rev. J. Hart, pastor of the church.

FOREIGN and BRITISH CHRISTIANS—SOIRÉE.

To afford an opportunity for a meeting of Foreign and British Christians, when so many from different countries are drawn to London by the International Exhibition, a *Soirée* for that purpose has been arranged by the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance, to be held in the Large Room, Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, June 19.

Tea and Coffee will be provided at half-past six o'clock. Tickets, One Shilling each, may be had at the doors or at the office, 7, Adam-street.

Addresses and conversation from half-past seven till ten o'clock, for which part of the proceedings tickets are not necessary.

The following Foreign Brethren are expected to take part in the Meeting, viz.:

Rev. Dr. Krummacher, Potsdam; Signor Gavazzi; Rev. S. Hebbich, formerly Missionary at Cannanore, South India; Pasteur Coulin, Geneva; Signor Francesco Madiai, Florence; Pasteur Armand Delille, Paris; Pasteur Strauss, Berlin; Pasteur Meille, Turin; Pasteur Napoleon Rous-sell, Cannes; Professor Mazzarella, Bologna; Pasteur Roguon, Paris; and Pasteur Beskow, of Stockholm.

7, Adam-street, Strand, London, W.C.
June 10, 1862.

ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near CROYDON.—URGENT CASE.—FOURTH APPLICATION.—ELECTION, JUNE 20th.—The VOTES and Interest of the Governors and Subscribers are most respectfully solicited on behalf of ALFRED BARHAM DAVEY.

Proxies will be most thankfully received by Messrs. Farmer and Gorbell, 92 and 93, St. John-street, Clerkenwell.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY.
Under the immediate Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

Open for cases from all parts of the kingdom.

CONTRIBUTIONS towards this national Charity are earnestly requested. There are at the present time more than 320 inmates, and the number of applicants varies from 150 to 180 at each half-yearly election.

For a full account of the daily working of this excellent Institution the Board refer the public and their supporters to two pamphlets by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, A.M., Rector of Cornard Parva, Suffolk, entitled, "Visits to Earlswood," and to their last annual report, both of which may be had gratuitously on application to the Secretary, Mr. Nicholas, at the office, where subscriptions will be thankfully received, and every information cheerfully supplied.

Annual Subscriptions, 10*s.* 6*d.* or 1*l.* 1*s.*; Life ditto, 5*l.* 5*s.* or 10*l.* 10*s.*

The elections occur regularly in April and October. The Asylum is open to Visitors. Tickets may be obtained at the office.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., Hon. Secretary.
WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Secretary.
Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

SPECIAL AND URGENT CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.
INSTITUTED 1843.

There is great distress among the poor blind—greater than any could believe, who have not the opportunity of visiting them at their homes. The Committee of the above Society earnestly solicit AID from the benevolent to enable them to relieve the sufferings of this much-afflicted class. The benefits of the Society are open to all distressed blind people of good moral character. Subscriptions or donations will be received by the London and Westminster Bank and its branches; by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; or by John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate; or by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Cox), 10, Borough-road, S. This Society has no salaried officers; the whole of the money contributed, except the lowest possible sum for expenses, is distributed by the members of the Committee among the aged sick and destitute blind. See article in the "Times" of the 22nd of January, relative to the management of benevolent societies. Subscriptions or Donations will be acknowledged in the "Times" and other newspapers.

AN APPEAL to the FRIENDS of HOME MISSIONS.

HOME MISSIONARY STATION,
CHURCH STRETTON, SHROPSHIRE.

The District embraces Leebotwood, Cardington. All Stretton, Eaton-under-Heywood, Ticklerton, and Church Stretton.

The facts in connexion with the above District are as follows:—

It embraces a distance of thirteen miles, with a population of above 4,000, with no Dissenting chapel in the whole District. The inhabitants, though irreligious, manifest a great desire to hear the Gospel preached; and, with the Divine blessing, much good has resulted from the labours of a Missionary among these cottagers and villagers. Extract of Journal for the past year:—Religious services held, 160; tracts distributed, 1,000; hours of visiting, 700; number of copies of the New Testament given, 42.

The work of the Missionary is to visit the cottages, to read the Scriptures, and pray with the sick, distribute religious tracts, and hold religious services in the cottages at times as opportunity affords.

He has to depend for support in his arduous labours to the sympathy of Christian friends in the district and from other places. A piece of ground has now been purchased for the purpose of erecting a Free Independent Place of Worship for these poor cottagers, in which they will have the Gospel of Christ preached to them—a place much needed. Therefore the friends now appeal to the friends of Home Missions to aid them with donations to carry out the above undertaking. The expense of its erection will cost 250*l.*

References can be obtained from Mr. Thomas Beadmont, All Stretton; Mr. J. Bevan, Paper Mills, Longnor; Mr. R. Burgwyn, Pensilvinnia.

All communications and donations addressed to the Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Cooper, All Stretton, Church Stretton. All Stretton, Church Stretton, Shropshire, February, 1862.

THE NINETY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY
of the COUNTESS of HUNTINGDON'S COLLEGE, and the Seventieth since its removal to Cheshunt, will be celebrated at the COLLEGE, CHESHUNT, HERTS, on THURSDAY, the 19th of June.

The MORNING SERVICE, which will commence at Eleven o'clock, will be in the College Chapel, when short discourses will be delivered by two Senior Students: by Mr. John Young, on "Repentance unto Life;" and by Mr. Urijah K. Thomas, B.A., on "The Law of Christian Life."

After which the Annual Sermon will be preached on behalf of the College, by the Rev. Alexander Raleigh, of Hare-court Chapel, Canonbury.

The Dinner will be served at Two o'clock, in a spacious Marquee in the College Grounds. Benjamin Cooke, Esq., will preside. After which, a statement will be made of the present condition of the College, and the assembly will be addressed by several Ministers and Gentlemen.

Tickets for the Dinner and Tea, &c. (not including Wine), may be obtained of the Secretary, at the College Rooms, 7, Blomfield-street, City; and at the College Library on the day of the Anniversary.

Trains will leave the Eastern Counties Railway Station, Shoreditch, for the Waltham and Cheshunt Stations, in the Morning at Half past Nine and Three Minutes to Eleven, the latter stopping only at Waltham, and return in the Evening. At the Waltham Station an Omnibus will be in waiting to convey Friends to the College. An Omnibus will start from Union Chapel, Islington, at Nine o'clock. Fiys, if required, can be obtained at Wilson's Livery Stables, opposite Union Chapel. Also, a four-horse Omnibus will start from Zion Chapel, South-street, near Mile-end-gate, at half-past eight o'clock.

CORONER for CENTRAL MIDDLESEX.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF CENTRAL MIDDLESEX.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,
A VACANCY having occurred in the Office of Coroner for West Middlesex, and the Government having determined on making a Central District, I beg to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for that Division of the County.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S.
3, Savile-row, W.

A BAZAAR and FANCY FAIR will be

held at the BOTANICAL GARDENS, ERITH (kindly lent for the purpose), on WEDNESDAY, July 23, in aid of the Building Fund of the Avenue Schools. Books, Prints, Music, Toys, and articles of any description, either useful or ornamental, will be thankfully received by Rev. Samuel Marsh, 3, Pier-road, Erith, London, S.E.

GRIMWADE, RIDLEY, and Co., Chemists and Druggists, Ipswich, have a VACANCY for an APPRENTICE.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,

for a large village trade, a HAND for the GROCERY. A sober good man liberally treated.

Address, with full particulars, salary, age, &c., Edward Moore, Grocer and Draper, Totton, near Southampton.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a respectable

YOUNG MAN, with a good knowledge of the GENERAL COUNTRY TRADE.

Apply, stating age, salary, references, &c., to Mr. W. Hallifax, Great Berkhamstead, Herts.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a thorough

BUSINESS MAN capable of taking the first place in an old established Country trade. A Christian, but an acting, rather than a talking one, preferred. A VACANCY for an IMPROVER in Three months.

Apply personally by 9 a.m. during the present week, afterwards by letter to Mr. J. Gower, 64, Bread-street, Cheap-side, London.

A CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER,

whose present charge is in the North of England, would be happy to SUPPLY a VACANT PULPIT in one of the Southern or Eastern counties. Satisfactory references.

Address, "Sigma," office of the "Nonconformist."

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON

The TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the COLLEGE, UPPER FINCHLEY-ROAD, N.W., on TUESDAY, June 24.

The Chair to be taken at One o'clock, by the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, Chairman of the Congregational Union for 1862.

One of the Senior Students will read an Essay on "St. Bartholomew's-day, 1682." The Certificates of Honour obtained in the yearly Examinations, and the presents of Books from the Selwyn Fund to Students leaving the College, will be distributed by the Chairman, who will also deliver an Address to the Students. Other ministers and gentlemen are expected to take part in the proceedings.

The attendance of Subscribers and friends of the Institution is respectfully invited.

W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

YOUNG LADIES about to Leave School,

and destined to become Governesses, might, on very economical terms, receive such instruction as would complete their school course, and fit them for their future work, by applying to Miss Beal, Malvern House, Blockley, Worcester-shire. N.B. Vacancies few. Term—One, Two, or Three years.

SYDENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL, ROCHFORD, ESSEX. Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER.

Terms, 20*l.* per annum. Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 81, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

N.B. Rochford is half-an hour's ride from Southend.

BRIGHTON.—BOARD and EDUCATION

for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, ARUNDEL HOUSE, CLIFTON-ROAD. Terms very moderate. Pupils have passed the Senior and Junior Oxford and Cambridge School Examinations. A Prospectus on application to Mr. SAMUEL EVARSHED.

EDUCATION at RINGWOOD, HANTS.—

The Rev. OSWALD JACKSON RECEIVES TEN PUPILS into his family, and with the help of an efficient Resident Tutor, prepares them for Commercial or Professional life. As there will be VACANCIES at Midsummer, Mr. Jackson will be happy to forward his Prospectus, with references.

GUILDFORD HOUSE SCHOOL, near BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. F. EWEN respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that, in order to secure a more eligible situation, and more commodious premises, he is REMOVING to No. 120, (Cambridge House) HAGLEY-ROAD, ED-INSTANT, near BIRMINGHAM, where his School will REOPEN after the Midsummer Vacation.

WESTBOURNE-ROAD ACADEMY, FOREST-HILL, KENT.

PRINCIPAL—Mr. T. G. TIBBS.

Young Gentlemen carefully trained in literary, mercantile, and professional studies, with liberal domestic arrangements, and constant attention to physical and moral progress.

Inclusive Terms, from Thirty Guineas. Pro-potuses on application. The Midsummer Vacation will terminate on the 22nd of July.

EDUCATION.—ANGLESEA HOUSE,

BERNERS-STREET, IPSWICH.

The Misses BUTLER endeavour to provide the first advantages for their Pupils. In addition to their own experience in tuition, and direct personal superintendence, they engage the assistance of superior Masters for accomplishments. A French Governess resides in the house.

Terms on application, and respectable references will be given and required.

The Next Term will commence August 1.

THE COMMITTEE of the BIRMINGHAM

SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION PLACE the SONS of MINISTERS whom they receive in the Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL, at SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM, where the Sons of Laymen are also Educated.

For particulars respecting Ministers' Sons, application should be made to the Secretary of the Institution, the Rev. R. A. DAVIES, Smethwick.

Information about other Pupils may be obtained from the Principal, at Shireland Hall.

Sixteen of Mr. Morgan's Pupils have passed the Oxford Examination.

CRANFORD HALL COMMERCIAL

SCHOOL, near HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX. Principal, Mr. GEORGE VERNEY.

This Establishment is situated on the side of the old Bath-road, at the distance of twelve miles from Hyde-park-corner, and within a thirty minutes' drive of the station at Hounslow, Feltham, Southall, or West Drayton. The premises are extensive, and on a dry elevation, and contain every convenience adapted to a school.

Mr. Verney has had more than twenty years' experience in the arduous and responsible work of training the young, and is favoured with many references in town and country. The system of teaching is plain, probing, and practical, and strenuous efforts are made to qualify the pupils for active business pursuits. The food is of the best description, and unlimited. Terms: Pupils over Twelve years of age, Seven Guineas per quarter; Pupils under Twelve years of age, five Guineas. Latin, French, Music, Surveying, &c. are taught. Inclusive terms when preferred. All accounts settled quarterly, and a quarter's notice required previous to a pupil's removal.

PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.—Legacies,

Donations, and Subscriptions, are earnestly solicited, to extend the operations of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

The public are respectfully reminded that epileptics are denied admission into general hospitals, orphans' asylums, or even convalescent institutions. They too frequently end their days in the workhouse, or help to crowd our lunatic asylums.

On the sufferings of the paralyzed poor it is needless to dwell. Upwards of 3,000 patients have been brought under treatment.

The Viscount Raynham, M.P., Treasurer.
Bankers—Messrs. Coutts, Strand; the Union, City.
By order, E. H. CHANDLER, Hon. Sec.
GEORGE REID, Secretary.

HYDROPATHIC and HOMOEOPATHIC

ESTABLISHMENT, WELLFIELD HOUSE, MATLOCK BANK, DERBYSHIRE, conducted by Dr. and Mrs. SPENCER T. HALL. Terms, Two Guineas per week.

Further particulars on application.

BONUS YEAR.**UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,**

81, CORNHILL,

AND

70, BAKER-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, &c.

James Bentley, Esq., M.P.
Daniel Britten, Esq.
Charles Charrington, Esq.
S. Preston Child, Esq.
Beriah Drew, Esq.
William Gilpin, Esq.
John Hibbert, Esq.
Thomas Lewis, Esq.
Thomas Mills, Esq., M.P.
J. Renington Mills, Esq., M.P.
John Morley, Esq.
John Rogers, Esq.
Henry Rutt, Esq.
George Spencer Smith, Esq.
W. Foster White, Esq.
Samuel Wilson, Esq., Ald.

FIRE.

Common Insurance .. 1s. 6d. per cent. } when the sum
Hazardous do. .. 2s. 6d. } amounts to
Doubly Hazardous ditto .. 4s. 6d. } 300l.

Farming Stock, 4s. per cent., if no Steam Engine is used on the Farm, or 5s. with the use thereof allowed.

LIFE.

Annual Premiums for Assuring 100l. at the following ages:—

20	£3 1 5	Premiums for Intermediate
25	2 5 8	Ages may be obtained
30	2 16 10	from the Secretary, or
35	3 16 10	any of the Agents.
40	5 6 4	

BONUS—Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent. of the Office Profits are divided amongst the Assured every Seven years, thus giving them nearly all the advantages of a Mutual Company, but without any risk or liability whatever, which in Mutual Offices is borne exclusively by the Assured, and in the UNION by a large and influential Proprietary.

The accumulated invested capital now exceeds the sum of ONE MILLION sterling.

Prospectus and Forms of Proposal can be had of any of the Agents; or at the Chief Office.

Applications for Agencies are requested.

W. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company was established in 1847 for the purpose of extending the various benefits of Life Assurance to all classes, on the most advantageous terms.

The whole of the Profits are divided Triennially amongst the Assured.

The rapid progress which this Company is making may be seen from the following statement:—

ANNUAL INCOME.

In 1851 the Income was	£21,534
In 1854 the Income rose to	36,605
In 1857	53,503
In 1861	68,106

ACCUMULATED FUND.

In 1851 the Accumulated Fund was ..	£26,812
In 1854	70,000
In 1857	124,000
In 1861	228,810

CLAIMS PAID.

To Representatives of Deceased Members, £183,495

PROFITS.

Amount Declared to 1860 £103,348

Information on the subject of Assurance may be obtained on application to

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

32, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Offices, 47 and 48, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C.

Capital—A Quarter of a Million.

New Business of 1861	1,091 Policies	£177,075
New Business of last Seven Years ..	7,213 ..	1,174,300
Accumulated Fund		45,000
Annual Income for 1861		50,000

SPECIMENS OF PROFITS ON POLICIES SIX YEARS IN FORCE.

Age.	Sum.	Total Premium Paid.	Bonus at Death.	Bonus, being per cent. of Premium.
21	£ 1,000	£ 116 17 0	£ 90	77
30	500	73 9 0	45	62
35	100	12 18 0	9	70

BRITISH EQUITABLE INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Capital—£100,000.

The Depositors in this Company have absolute safety, and no personal liability. Interest Warrants, January 1st and July 1st, sent to every Depositor, when amount of interest is 2l. and upwards.

Current Rates.—Sums of 500l. for one year certain, and three months' notice at the expiration of that period, 5 per cent. Sums of 100l. and under 100l., ditto, 4½ per cent. If subject to three months' notice at any time, 4 per cent. under the above rates.

Building Society Shares protected by Capital Fund. Entrance fee, 2s. 6d.; Monthly, 1s. Term, 12½ years; 100l. with profits.

Apply, prepaid, to W. S. Gover, Manager, 47 and 48, King William-street, E.C.

FAMILY MOURNING.

PETER ROBINSON'S

FAMILY AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE

Is now (since its extensive alterations) the LARGEST in LONDON. Families will effect a great saving by forwarding their orders to this Establishment, where the BEST MOURNING may be purchased at the most reasonable prices, and the wear of the article is guaranteed.

DRESSES, MANTLES, BONNETS, and MOURNING COSTUME of every description, are kept ready-made, and can be forwarded, in town or country, immediately on receipt of order.

DRESS-MAKING TO ANY EXTENT ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, W.

EMPEROR LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

78, Cannon-street West, and Queen-street, London,

CHAIRMAN—Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., Walthamstow.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—J. F. Bontems, Esq., Islington.

The Quarterly Life and Fire Renewal Receipts are now ready for delivery at the Head Office, and by the Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

Policies issued for large or small amounts, and premiums payable half-yearly or quarterly if preferred.

A rapidly increasing business, 2,217 Life Policies having been issued during the present year.

Seventy per cent. of the profits given to the Assured.

Policies made payable during the lifetime of the Assured, without extra premium.

Quarterly payments for a sum payable at death, or, if living, at a given age:—

Age	£50	£100	£500
21	4s. 9d.	9s. 6d.	£2 7s. 6d.
" 25	5s. 8d.	10s. 6d.	£2 13s. 6d.
" 30	6s. 0d.	11s. 11d.	£2 19s. 7d.

Claims paid to the Policy-holder within fourteen days after proof of death.

Stamps and Medical Fees paid by the office. Loans granted on real and personal security. Fire Insurance at the usual rates.

Prospectuses and Proposal Forms forwarded on application to EBENEZER CLARKE, Jun., Sec.

EMPEROR LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE SOCIETIES.

On Thursday evening, the 29th of May, these societies held their annual meeting at the London Tavern. Mr. Ebenezer Clarke presided over both. The following is the report of the Directors in reference to the business transacted by each society during the past year:—

"The operations of the society during the past year have resulted in a large accession of business, notwithstanding the general depression occasioned by the civil war in America, which has injured trade and commerce, and consequently lessened the power of the people to invest in life assurance and other provident institutions. The following figures will illustrate the progress of the business of the Society to the close of each year from the 31st March, 1855, to 31st March, 1862:—

LIFE PROPOSALS RECEIVED To March 31st.			POLICIES ISSUED To March 31st.		
Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.	
1855	88 ..	£16,180	1855	32 ..	£7,540
1856	198 ..	40,175	1856	126 ..	26,610
1857	373 ..	71,977	1857	241 ..	41,217
1858	844 ..	123,625	1858	652 ..	83,984
1859	1,808 ..	291,970	1859	1,409 ..	140,940
1860	4,073 ..	311,299	1860	2,850 ..	299,402
1861	6,981 ..	401,344	1861	5,425 ..	394,696
1862	9,371 ..	538,501	1862	7,543 ..	375,059

Of the 2,387 life proposals received during the year, 2,148 have been accepted, assuring 76,849l., and the remainder are either declined or deferred for further consideration. The claims during the past year have amounted to 2,248l. 8s. 6d., a sum less than the premiums received during the last five months; and, although the business had so much increased, the expenses of the past year are even less than those of the previous year. The total sum paid for claims to the representatives of the deceased since the commencement of the society amounts to 5,665l. 15s. 6d. After writing off the whole of the preliminary expenses there remains a balance in favour of the society of 8,273l. 17s. 11d., and it is very gratifying to the directors to be able to state that at the close of the financial year there was not an outstanding claim. The directors again recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. upon the paid-up capital, and the opportunities afforded of making advances profitably on freehold and other good securities in connexion with life assurance enable them to continue to give 5 per cent. to depositors. The accounts of the society have been carefully examined and approved by the auditors appointed at the last annual meeting. During the year several important and promising agencies have been formed, and in addition to these the re-assurance business from other offices has considerably increased. The close of the year 1863 is the period fixed for the division of profits. The share and policy holders and agents have, therefore, a special interest in promoting the interest of the society during the current year. There are now upwards of seven thousand persons thus mutually interested, each possessing in his own circle more or less influence. Let this moral power be rightly used in obtaining new business, and it will result in the continual progress and increasing prosperity of the society during the current year. The directors who retire by rotation are Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., J. F. Bontems, Esq., and S. D. Skillett, Esq., all of whom are eligible for re-election. The auditors who retire are G. F. Larking, Esq., J. Coventry, Esq., W. Middle-ditch, Esq., and W. E. Whittingham, Esq., who are also eligible for re-election.

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

The directors have the pleasure of reporting a steady increase in the business of the society in the past year. The number of proposals received to March, 1861, was 3,387, for 1,173,399l., and policies issued to that date 3,022, for 915,812l. These have been increased during the past twelve months to 4,014 proposals for 1,300,858l., and policies issued to 3,538 for 1,082,527l. The claims paid during the year have amounted to 631l. 14s. 4d., making the total claims paid from the commencement of the society 8,339l. 2s. 1d. A much larger amount of business might have been effected had the directors accepted more hazardous risks, but they have deemed it prudent to do a safe business, and thus to protect the shareholders from loss, and experience has confirmed them in the soundness of this course. The directors who retire by rotation are Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., and Christopher Cooke, Esq., and are eligible for re-election. The auditors who retire are G. F. Larking, Esq., and W. E. Whittingham, Esq., and are eligible for re-election.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the life society's report, said that there was a feature to which he wished to allude, and that was the decreased annual expenditure of the Society, notwithstanding the increase of its business. In one respect he regretted that, for it was his opinion that directors, agents, clerks, and all instrumental in promoting the success of the Society, should share in its prosperity; but he hoped the day was not far distant when they could afford to be both just to the Society and generous to all connected with them. Acting, however, as he was, with cautious men, he agreed with them that for the present it was better to be just before being generous.

The Rev. F. TRESTRAIL, Secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society, seconded the motion, and confirmed the statement of the Chairman in reference to the unanimity prevailing at the

Board. He would not enter upon the topics which had been so ably handled by the Chairman, but, to show the care and caution with which the Directors acted, he would draw their attention to the difference between the number of applications and assurances in the past year. In the great competition of offices there was a strong temptation to add to the number of their policy-holders, but they were generally governed by the opinion of their medical man, and the result showed that they were in safe hands.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. R. HARRIS proposed, and Mr. N. POWELL seconded, the re-election of the outgoing Directors, which was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN, Mr. SKILLETT, and Mr. BONTEMS having severally returned thanks for the continued confidence reposed in them,

Mr. HEALE proposed, and the Rev. Mr. WARD seconded, the motion, that the sum of 150l. be presented to the Board for their services during the past year. The proposition having been unanimously approved of, the Auditors were, on the motion of Mr. MANN, seconded by Mr. BORMOND, re-elected, and voted 5l. 6s. each as a remuneration for their services.

The meeting of the Fire Society was then proceeded with.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report. Their fire business was intended to serve as a handmaid to the life office, and to it that office owed a great deal of its success. Their profits, it is true, were not large, still they were not like many other offices, whose losses were, last year, in excess of their receipts. On the contrary, their balance was slightly the other way, which, considering the value of property last year destroyed by fire, was, he thought, a matter on which they might well be congratulated. They had in order to make them safe, taken care to re-assure their large risks, and the Board was so conducting it that it would be sure to become a valuable business.

Mr. SKILLETT seconded the motion.

The motion was then agreed to, and the retiring directors and auditors re-elected, when the thanks of the meeting were voted to the directors, secretary, and other officers.

Mr. EBENEZER CLARKE, Jun., the secretary, in acknowledging the compliment, said every day gave him greater confidence in the progress of the society, and he hoped to meet the share and policy-holders year by year still further to congratulate them on the increased prosperity of the society.

The proceedings then terminated in the usual manner.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

SIN WITHOUT SINNERS.

THE *Christian Spectator* for the present month has an article under the heading of "Intelligible and unintelligible fidelity to Conscience." It will be readily divined that it relates to the morality of clerical subscription, as practised in the Church of England, in obedience to the Act of Uniformity of 1662. It is not merely an able, but, in our judgment, a timely and courageous production, the gist of which is that where there is sin there must also be sinners. Courtesy, as understood by political parties in this kingdom, deals with offences only in the abstract, and when a man says that in arguing that black is white he is actuated solely by patriotic motives, such courtesy is held under obligation to accept the statement, and, even while disbelieving it, to receive and act upon it as true. But religion regulates our duties, not merely to one another, but to our Divine Master—and it does not become the liegemen of Him who is the Truth, to compliment away the essential distinction between right and wrong, or to contravene the dictum of Infinite Wisdom by saying that grapes may be gathered from thorns and figs from thistles. The *Christian Spectator*, more careful to conform to the charity which is accordant with religion, reason, and facts, than to that which is in unison with modern fashion, without presuming to say what may be this or that man's motives in the sight of God, contends for what we understand to be the Scriptural doctrine, that not systems, but men, must be held responsible for palpable sin.

The core of the *Spectator's* article will be found in the following passage:—"This, then, is the charge which, after the most anxious deliberation, we have to make in all brotherly sorrow against, not the system, but the men who assent to this custom of non-natural subscription, that in requiring us to believe in their sincerity they call upon us to contemplate with approval a method of interpretation which is nothing more nor less, than, as Mr. Fisher well says, a system of 'evasive expedients.' And they present to us in the 'seat of the Apostles' the spectacle of men, pledged by the most solemn vows to teach us both by precept and example habits of simple truthfulness and unflinching integrity in the use of words, yet strenuously exhorting us to allow them in every description of excuses, palliations, and considerations in the non-natural use of language, in order that we may continue to speak of them as men of consistent honesty. We boldly affirm that this spectacle is demoralising to the nation, demoralising to the Church of England, and demoralising to the Dissenters."

Now we hold that the strenuous maintenance of this position in a tender and compassionate spirit, is a service which, albeit most ungrateful, is specially called for by the temper of the times.

We love charity as much as most men—certainly, as much as those who most noisily denounce our wild opinions and our intolerant disposition. But we do not scruple to aver that most of the charity upon which so much stress is being laid in the present day, and which is enjoined upon us even to the obliteration of the lines of distinction between truth and falsehood, good and evil, is reserved for those alone who already enjoy their full share of this world's countenance and encouragement. Our observation and experience teach us that any kindness and forbearance exhibited towards men whose immature intellectual conclusions have tempted them beyond the well-known lines of orthodoxy is denounced with a fiery zeal which does not wait to ascertain motives—and that the very men who are most fiercely unforgiving, and most relentlessly persecuting, towards a brother supposed to deviate, even by a hair's breadth, from Calvinistic theology, are most scandalised by an imputation of a sinful spirit to clergymen of the Evangelical school in matters involving the plainest breaches of truthfulness. We see every week that the delicacy which spares the equivocal deeds of aristocratic but godly clergymen, is seldom or ever elicited by the imprudences, and perhaps inconsistencies, of the friends of the Liberation Society. We could, if we would, put our finger on the names of a score or two of known men who hotly rebuke us for seeming to call in question the unsullied purity of the motives of Christian gentlemen for using words in solemn invocation to God in the morning, and denouncing the plain grammatical sense of them as devilish in the afternoon, but who, nevertheless, condemn without scruple, not the acts merely, but the presumed character and motives, of such as hold extreme ecclesiastical opinions, and honestly labour, in season and out of season, to diffuse them. For this reason, we do not feel sure that the charity they so intemperately urge upon us in reference to clerical subscription is Christian charity, or if it be, we must say it is very capriciously exercised.

But now, dismissing the *tu quoque* argument, which is of no worth whatever but to shut the mouths of inconsistent revilers, we ask all men who hold the claims of truth to be of paramount importance, whether a sinful system can be upheld without involving the upholders of it in guilt. Can any man solemnly put his hand to that which in its plain grammatical sense he religiously repudiates, without stain to his conscience? Is it supposable that any intelligent and pious clergyman, holding the spiritual tenets of Newton, Simeon, Romaine, and the elder Puritans, should be able in the last day, when the spirits of all men will be tried as by fire, to say, "Searcher of hearts, thou knowest that whatever I did in my clerical office, I did of faith, nothing doubting! When I thanked Thee for regenerating all the children brought to me for baptism—when I expressed heartiest thanks over every corpse brought to me for burial that Thou hadst taken the soul of a departed brother or sister to Thyself—when I absolved the sick from their sins in Thy name, and, in Thy name, received from the Bishop the Holy Ghost for this express purpose, that I might have power to remit sins, Thou who knowest all things knowest that, after prayerful inquiry, and earnest effort to be guided by Thy will alone, I believed these things in the sense in which all men would understand the words in which they were written, and that I used those words in Thy service of my own free will and preference, as expressing most nearly my inmost sentiments, and not because they were prescribed to me by State authority." And if no Evangelical clergyman can make this justificatory appeal to the Lord of Conscience, who should dare to assure them that they are without sin in this matter? Nay, who would do so if they were members of a despised sectarian body, instead of being members of the National Church?

We thank the *Christian Spectator* for his faithfulness—and, seeing what we see, and

knowing what we know, we must avow that we had rather be uncharitable with him than charitable with many of those who condemn him—but, in truth, we have a suspicion of the genuineness of that Christian charity which invariably flows in one direction, and in one direction only—and that a genteel one.

VOLUNTARYISM AT THE CHURCH MISSION HOUSE.

THOUGH Salisbury-square abuts on one of the greatest thoroughfares in London, probably but little notice has been taken of a building lately erected there, and fewer still have any knowledge of what has recently transpired within its walls. The building is the new Mission House of the Church Missionary Society, and the event to which we refer is its formal opening by a religious service a few weeks since.

We refer to it for the sake of calling attention to an address delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Henry Venn, one of the society's secretaries—an address which, so far as we have seen, has hitherto escaped notice, but which is, in some respects, of so deeply suggestive a character that we are glad to avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us, by its appearance in the organ of the society,* of calling public attention to it.

The circumstance that this new Mission House has been rendered necessary by the growth of the society's operations, and that Mr. Venn has been connected with the committee for the long space of forty-two years, naturally led him to adopt a retrospective strain, and the result is, that we are put in possession of a statement of facts, characterised by a degree of candour and serenity quite refreshing, in days when so many Episcopalians are exciting themselves on Church Defence platforms, and blistering the very paper on which they write their denunciations of Voluntaries and their reprehensible designs. The contrast between this address of Mr. Venn's and certain recent productions, emanating from the section of the Church to which he belongs, is so great, that in perusing it we have felt ourselves transported, as it were, from the hot and dusty streets of the noisy town, to the cool, green and quiet retreats of the country, where, with the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society as our companion, we may talk discursively on the happy superiority of men to their systems, and on those beneficent natural tendencies which sometimes cause their actions to run in the teeth of their most cherished theories.

Great praise is now bestowed on the Church Establishment for the missionary spirit displayed by its supporters; but, drawing the veil from the past, Mr. Venn acquaints us with the slenderness of the foundation on which this claim to our admiration rests. From his narrative we learn that the Church Missionary Society owed its existence, not to archbishops, bishops, deans, or archdeacons, but that its first committee was composed of "two City and two suburban incumbents, four ministers of proprietary chapels, and five curates and lecturers." No lords spiritual were found in its ranks then. On the contrary, its promoters had to struggle against "the chilling reserve of their ecclesiastical superiors," and "had pursued its course sixteen years before it had won the countenance of a single bishop of the Church."

It was not till after forty-three years' probation of its principles and practice, that the heads of the Church could be said to have given their countenance as a body to the society. The Metropolitan of our Church and the Ordaining Bishop of our missionary candidates stood aloof from us, and confined their personal countenance to the elder society. How many perplexities hence arose, how difficult it often was to sustain the spirit of those who shrank from the suspicion of defective Churchmanship—how long it took to vindicate to friends and foes our "true Churchmanship"—till, at length, our Metropolitan and Ordaining Bishop joined

* Church Missionary Intelligencer for April. Seeley and Co.

our ranks, without requiring one iota of change in our practice or principles!

There are difficulties in the way of all missionary enterprise, which have to be encountered by the members of any Christian community; but these founders of the Church Missionary Society had to deal with some special difficulties, growing out of their position as members of a Church which is "established by law."

The enterprise which they took in hand was to establish a Church society within the Church, without a charter from the Crown, in subordination to Church authority, but upon the basis of voluntary action—a society which, if successful, must maintain extensive relations in all parts of the world—of which the governing body could exist only on the voluntary principle, and could hold together its staff of missionaries by no stronger bond; whose sustaining power within, and protection from assaults without, could consist only in its principles.

In other words, while they were contending that the "basis of voluntary action" was altogether inadequate for religious work among the masses at home, they had nothing else to rely upon in regard to the heathen masses abroad. Their faith in the self-sustaining power of Christianity had to be regulated by geographical rules. Here they had to teach men to look to the State—across the seas their only hope, next to the power of Him in whose name they wrought, lay in their faith in the very opposite principle, as "a sustaining power within" and "a protection from assaults without." The anomaly was a distressingly embarrassing one, and we altogether forget the inconsistency of the men in the honour we pay to their piety and their courage.

Nor was this the only difficulty to which their State-Church principles necessarily exposed them. With an ingenuousness which we greatly admire, Mr. Venn admits that the society has had to resist "the temptation to assimilate its proceedings to the latitude deemed necessary in a national and endowed Church"; for it judges that "no doctrine but the pure doctrine of Christ can meet heathenism, or any form of false religion face to face, with any prospect of success."

On reading this we confess our admiration is dashed with feelings of a somewhat painful sort. We ask ourselves how those who objected to latitudinarianism in the field of missionary effort could possibly reconcile themselves to it when they looked, not to regions in the torrid or the rigid zone but to the island in which Salisbury-square itself is situate. Did they think that something else than "the pure doctrine of Christ" could meet sin, and ignorance, and moral wretchedness at home, "with any prospect of success"? Did they regard soundness of faith, and a high standard of life, as needed only to face forms of false religion? Or would they now carry on the society's work an hour longer, if they were obliged to do so on the principles which are "deemed necessary in a national and endowed Church"? And if not, are we not entitled to press home the inquiry why England is to be christianised in a spirit, and by means of machinery, so antagonistic to that which is required for the conversion of the race elsewhere?

That the faith of the Church Missionary Society in the power of Christian willinghood has not been misplaced, let Mr. Venn's glowing description of its operations tell:—

When we look abroad, and see how large an amount of success has attended the measures directed from this committee—that three millions and a-half of money have been contributed to our treasury; that nearly 600 missionaries have been sent by us to Africa and the East, to New Zealand and North America; that many thousand natives have been trained as teachers of their countrymen; that seventy of them have been ordained as clergymen of our Church; that our first mission-field, Sierra Leone, has already passed into a settled self-supporting native Church, under native pastors; that New Zealand and Tinian have been gradually approaching the same euthanasia of a mission; when we contemplate this success, it so far transcends the human instrumentality, that all those advantages of wisdom and intelligence which we have gratefully commemorated, sink into insignificance. "It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes!"

Let Church-Defence lecturers, and editors of State-Church newspapers, ponder these weighty facts. They assert that ministers of religion ought not to be dependent for support on a source so uncertain and so capricious as voluntary subscriptions. The Church Missionary Society, and its agents, evidently do not share in that belief. The one sends forth its missionaries with the fullest confidence that the labourer will not only be worthy of, but will receive his hire—receive it though those who give, and those who receive, are parted by wide oceans and trackless continents. The others joyfully engage in what—if State-Church theories be sound—must needs be a Quixotic enterprise, and think neither the Gospel dishonoured, nor themselves degraded, by relying on Voluntarism in its extremest form.

We have specially to thank Mr. Venn for another passage, in which, however unconsciously to himself, he supplies a complete answer to those who assert that the provision of the means of

religious instruction cannot, like trade, be safely left to the operation of the natural laws of supply and demand. He points out what, indeed, all missionary work shows—that the supply actually precedes the demand, just because those who have a regard for their own souls are necessarily solicitous for the spiritual welfare of others:—

"What," he asks, "could have been the moving cause which led such men to attempt so great a work? They were men who felt their individual responsibility to obey the command of Christ, 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature.' Many excellent men of that day, as ever since, argued that this command is addressed to Christians in their corporate capacity—to the Church in the person of its rulers. They thought thus would have waited till the Church moved. . . . If these counsels had prevailed, a few city clergymen, mostly lecturers and ministers of proprietary chapels, and a few laymen, mostly engaged in second-rate commercial pursuits, would never have compassed the evangelisation of Africa and the East. But these men received the command of Christ as addressed to themselves; and, without waiting till others moved, they set their shoulders to the work. . . . This principle of individual responsibility is also the moving motive with those most efficient helpers who became our collectors, and who sustain our associations."

Again we say we commend these statements and reasonings to those who are just now insisting with unusual eagerness on the necessity for Church Establishments, and on the irreligious character of the designs of those who object to such institutions. We will back the facts of Mr. Venn against all the declamations and innuendoes of all the Bardsleys, Cliffords, and Millers of the Church. This single address is itself an answer to dozens of recently delivered lectures, and reams of lately published pamphlets. On one side or other there must be a gross mistake, or a strange delusion. For our part, we pin our faith in this matter to Mr. Venn and his great and useful society, and rejoice to find that Salisbury-square and Serjeants'-inn are thoroughly in accord, in the testimony they separately bear to the sufficiency of voluntarism for the diffusion of God's Gospel among mankind.

CHURCH SKETCHES.

We had the curiosity, during the last week, to look in at two annual exhibitions of the Established Church, the first that of the Poor Clergy Relief Society, the second that of the National Society. We now ask the reader to make an addition to these audiences. Sitting by our side, we will talk together concerning what we see and hear.

THE POOR CLERGY RELIEF SOCIETY.

We are, first, at the annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Society, held in the lower room at Exeter-hall, on Tuesday last. We take our seats; well, yes, they are uncomfortable. But it is always unpleasant to be one of a public audience of only twenty-three persons. You fancy that everybody, from the Chairman downwards, is looking at you; and you feel ready to shrink within yourself, when, glancing at the platform, you encounter the eyes of at least one veritable bishop. How is it there are so few persons present? We turn the question over in our mind, and arrive at the conclusion that the Poor Clergy Relief Society is not a popular society—more than that,—that the Church, as a body, would be thankful if Mr. Jervis and his coadjutors would resolve to suspend their operations *sine die*. It must be admitted, however, and gladly admitted, that the society is gaining in clerical esteem. First of all, there is a bishop present. It is true that he is only an Irish bishop, but if you will look at his face, and will wait until he speaks, you will feel that you are in the presence of a true bishop of Christ's Church—a man of gentle feelings, of loving heart, and a Christian gentleman. This is Dr. Beresford, Bishop of Kilmore. There is also a canon present—no less a man than Canon Champneys—whilom the popular rector of Whitechapel. Him, too, we could take to our hearts; for although a popular orator, he is not a man who could prostitute his gifts for the sake of popular applause. A man of cultivated manners, of quiet address, possessing a gift of speech the charm of which lies in its admirable directness and fitness rather than its power, or in any artificial adornment, he would do effective service to any cause to which he might attach himself. Perhaps there is at first a little charm in the lisp of his voice; but if so, we soon forget it, and before the end of his speech are altogether unconscious of this defect. One bishop and one canon! we have to add that there was also one archdeacon. Archdeacon Paul's was a name that was not familiar to us, and we half doubted at first whether Mr. Colquhoun, the Chairman, had not made a mistake, but on reaching home we referred to the "Clergy List," and found the Venerable gentleman to be a denizen amongst our New Zealand

brethren. We can only say they are welcome to him!

And the work of the society? It is sad enough, truly. Mr. Jervis tells us, in reading the fifth annual report, that the applications for relief had been more than doubled during the past year—that the committee had aided no fewer than 267 cases of clerical distress, voting for that purpose 2,074l. "There is no doubt," said the committee, "of the existence of a large amount of very severe distress among the clergy and their families." The Chairman enlarged on what he might well call this "humiliating circumstance," and he thought that any who desired to indulge in benevolent work would have abundant scope for doing so in aiding this society. Archdeacon Paul followed. He said he had seen the working of voluntarism in the colonies, and was thankful the Church of England was not a Voluntary Church. Ahem! We suppose he was thankful, in this meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Society of the Established Church, after hearing from the chairman that there were 10,000 clergymen with less than 100l. per annum each, that there was a necessity for such a society! What a tribute to the success of the fixed system was the Archdeacon's appearance on this platform! Canon Champneys and the Bishop of Kilmore followed. The Canon went straight to the subject, but avoided all the causes of clerical distress; the Bishop, as a picture of distress appeared before his mind, nearly broke down; but he made a touching appeal, which we hope to see in print. And then, for want of another speaker, the Secretary had to rise. It was not his place to put on gloves, or to look through coloured glasses. He had to deal with facts, and these he detailed with unsparing minuteness. Want of boots and shoes—no meat for days together—extraordinary excitement on receiving a parcel of second-hand clothes from the society—the time that it took for four or five ladies to select and send the clothes to the needy applicants, &c., &c.—the Church's skeleton, in fact, in all its hideous features. The Bishop of Kilmore wished a blessing on the meeting, and who could help joining in his prayer? One day, perhaps, this society will be popular enough, unless the friends of the Establishment take warning and buy it off. For ourselves, we felt no objection to the exhibition of this running sore; but he that does not pity the ten thousand martyrs to the Establishment principle has no pity in him. As there were so few Churchmen present at this meeting, we suggest that the next meeting should be attended by Dissenters.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

On Thursday, if you please, we are at the annual meeting of the National Society, at Willis's-rooms. Present exactly seventy-three persons. Seventy-three? You mean seventeen hundred and three? Not at all!—count the numbers three times and you cannot make even seventy-four of them. This, we confess, was a surprise to us, and the more so because an Archbishop was in the chair, four bishops were on the platform, and there was a prospect of two animated discussions between Mr. Walter, M.P., and Sir James K. Shuttleworth, and the committee of the society and the Rev. Mr. Mayou and Archdeacon Denison.

The National Society, notwithstanding the small appearance it makes before the London public, is, however, a great society. The figures in the report are quite enough to prove this, and its influence with Government and in Parliament is too well known. The Archbishop of York opened the proceedings. He is a pleasant but rather weak-looking old gentleman, and he seemed not quite large enough for his place. Mr. Hubbard, M.P., moved the first resolution. He is the Church-rate Mr. Hubbard, and he could not get out of his groove. He enlarged on the Endowed Schools' Bill, and on the Established Church being lowered "to the level of other religious bodies." He is an ungainly, stiff, and ineffective speaker, and one wonders, forgetting wealth, why he is allowed to occupy such a position before the public. A country clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Monroe, of Leeds, follows. He, a good man—is aghast at the influence of the "great Unitarian body," and of the Secularists, whom he describes as "infidels." Mr. Walter, M.P., makes a well-prepared speech. It strikes us that he does not speak so freely as he does in the House; but that is the case with not a few members of Parliament. The gist of his speech was in favour of a relaxation of the Education Code. He condemned the illiberal provisions of some national schools with respect to Dissenters; pointed out the injustice of the working of the present Minutes, and gave a good, but not a vicious—for Mr. Walter can never be vicious—hit at the intellectual proclivities of certificated school-

masters. Of course, Sir J. K. Shuttleworth followed—it seemed as though he went there for the purpose of returning the attack of the *Times* on his pamphlet. He was sharp, pungent, hollow, plausible, but, when excited, as he once or twice was, reckless to an extreme. Mr. Walter was sneered at, and the meeting was warned not to follow him. As for the Church, "what," said this baronet, holding out a hobgoblin picture to his audience, "what would become of the moral influence of the Church if every adventurer, unconnected with any religious denomination, bankrupt in character, and out of elbow as to means, was to be supported by Government aid, because he could impart mere elementary instruction?"

And now there followed a curious discussion, and one in which Nonconformists especially are interested. The Rev. Mr. Mayou rose and moved an amendment to the resolution before the meeting, suggesting in effect that the National Society should admit those schools in which all the children, without exception, are required by the Trust Deeds of the schools to be taught the Catechism, the Liturgy, and the Articles of the Established Church to union with the society—such schools not being at present admissible to union. Mr. Mayou supported his amendment with calmness and with good argument, but the meeting could not brook this protraction of its proceedings. The platform was the first to be thinned, and before Mr. Mayou sat down the chairman and the secretary were left alone upon it. The audience next began to melt, and in a short time had dwindled down to about thirty persons. Then Archdeacon Denison rose. One could not help, considering his antecedents and his present position, looking at the Archdeacon rather curiously as he darted up to support Mr. Mayou. A fair-haired, middle-sized man of about forty-five years of age, quick and resolute in his manner, with a countenance expressive of a courageous but honourable disposition, and the manners and address of a Churchman of the High school, he impressed one, to say the least, favourably. The most striking part of his speech was a sentence in which he indicated his expectation that the Church would, by-and-bye, have to relinquish the Education Grant, and that she should prepare herself for the event. The Archbishop said a few weak words, expressing a doubt as to whether it was not expedient to admit the children of Dissenters to National schools, the amendment was withdrawn, and the meeting separated.

Our impression of these meetings is not an unfavourable one. We have realised the fact that there are clergymen in the Church who are evidently gentlemen—a fact which the proceedings at Church Defence Associations had made us to doubt. We are as profoundly impressed as ever with the sincerity and earnestness of religious feeling in the Church, but we have no fear for Dissenters in any intellectual combat either with the hierarchy or the clergy of the Establishment. If we have seen fair specimens of clerical ability at these meetings, they can do more than hold their own in the coming contest.

THE BICENTENARY OF 1662.

LEEDS.—On Monday, June 2nd, the fourth of the course of lectures in connection with the two-hundredth anniversary of the ejection of Nonconformist Ministers, was delivered in the Leeds Music-hall, to a large audience, by the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A.; Mr. E. Butler occupied the chair, and, after the Rev. G. W. Conder had offered up prayer, briefly opened the proceedings. The Rev. E. R. Conder then commenced his address, the reading of which occupied upwards of two hours, his subject being, "Nonconformity within the Church prior to 1662." Mr. Conder entered with great minuteness into an historical survey of the influences which operated in the development of the opinions of the Puritans, and of the penal enactments to repress freedom of thought, and to secure uniformity, from the time of Wickliffe, the true prototype of the Puritans, down to 1564. In reference to the Bicentenary, he said:—

The celebration had assumed an aspect neither foreseen nor desired, but from which they could not shrink. They did not anticipate the clamorous outcry raised against them, because he supposed they did not clearly see how impossible it was to condemn the law which forced from their livings the men of 1662, without their censure having a direct and unwelcome bearing on men who in 1862 held the same livings under the same law. Their aim was a pure and laudable one—first, to impress on their churches and on their own hearts the noble lessons contained in the example of these men whom they honoured, not, indeed, as their fathers in the sense of original founders, but as forming one of the most illustrious links in their spiritual ancestry; and, secondly, to hold up to the country and all Christian men in it a lesson which they believed this age of lax morality and shameless sophistry greatly needed. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of the address, Mr. C. Watson (Wesleyan) moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Conder, and referred to the Christian and temperate spirit

which had distinguished that and the previous lectures.—Mr. W. H. Conyers seconded the motion, which was carried, and the meeting separated.

BRISTOL.—On Wednesday evening last the Rev. H. Quick, minister of Castle-green Chapel, Bristol, delivered the third of a series of lectures in connection with the Nonconformist Bicentenary, at the Broadmead-rooms. There was a numerous attendance. The chair was taken by John Leonard, Esq. The subject of the lecture was, "Nonconformity from Bartholomew's Day, 1662, to the Revolution of 1688," which was treated very fully, with ample general and local details. In conclusion, Mr. Quick grappled with objections which had been urged against the Bicentenary services, and contended for the right of the Nonconformists to oppose the Established Church in connection with the State.

If this Bicentenary celebration should promote right thinking and right acting on this all-important subject, not only among Nonconformists, but among our Conformist brethren and the public generally, we shall owe a debt of gratitude to the sufferers of 1662 and following years, deeper than any we have yet incurred, and reap more blessed fruit from the seeds they sowed than any we have yet gathered. I say it solemnly, as the deep conviction of my heart, that the prayer of our exalted Lord, "that his disciples may be one," can never be answered in England until this unhallowed and injurious union is severed. It is hypocrisy to pray for it, vain to expect it, a mockery to promise it. But let that be done, and Independent and Episcopalian, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist, heart and hand, may unite, be brothers indeed, and none rabbis or masters, and form the several regiments of the one army, under the leadership of the Great Captain of our salvation. May He from whom all blessings come, grant it for his own Name's sake. (Loud cheers.)

The usual votes of thanks were passed with acclamation.

GLoucestershire.—Lectures on "The Story of the Ejection; its Causes and Consequences," were, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday last week, delivered by Mr. Carvell Williams, at Nailsworth, Stroud, and Wotton-under-Edge. There were good audiences, and particularly at Stroud, where most of the Nonconformist ministers of the town and neighbourhood were present. The lecturer prefaced his lecture by a reference to the objections to the Bicentenary celebration urged by some Episcopals, whose irritation, however natural, would, he said, only have the effect of stimulating a movement which they evidently dreaded. The lecturer furnished some interesting facts respecting the ejected of Gloucestershire, of whom there were fifty. The Rev. N. Hayercroft is to follow Mr. Williams at Nailsworth and Stroud.

IPSWICH.—The Churchmen of this town have formed a Diocesan Church Association, and invited the Rev. Joseph Bardsley, of London, to come down and deliver a lecture on the Bicentenary question. The lecture was delivered in the Corn Exchange, on Monday, June 2nd, the subject being, "The reasons assigned by the Dissenters for their commemoration of the ejection of the two thousand ministers from the Church of England in 1662." The chair was taken by Dr. Chevallier, and the Exchange was quite full. The substance of Mr. Bardsley's lecture was the same as he has delivered at Huddersfield and elsewhere—quotations from the "Nonconformist's Sketch-Book," the *Christian Spectator*, Mr. Robinson's "Statement," &c., and occupied two hours and a-half. At the close,

The Rev. J. Gay went to the platform and said he had taken no part in the Bicentenary movement, having declined when asked to belong to the committee in this town; but he would observe that he hoped this meeting would teach certain brethren in this town and clergymen of the Church of England a very important lesson. He would ask this, why, if, as Mr. Bardsley had said, the Church allowed her ministers to form their own opinion, did the Evangelical clergy so condemn the High Church party? (Cheers.) He had sat upon that platform, and he must say he had heard the Evangelical clergymen denounce the High Church party till he had felt pained and grieved to hear them. (Cheers.) He came on the platform, however, to disprove one of the statements which had been made—that about Dissenting ministers not visiting the sick. (Cheers.) He said they did visit the sick.

Mr. Bardsley said the statement was not his own; it was made on Dissenting authority. He then repeated the passage he had before quoted from Mr. James, which was to the effect that the Dissenting ministers visited only the members of their congregations.

Mr. Gay said he had travelled the town of Ipswich till his feet had bled visiting the sick, and his good brother Raven did the same. Mr. Bardsley had made a great mistake when he said the Dissenting ministers did not visit the sick, as he had in many things he had said that night.

Mr. Bardsley said he did not say the Dissenting ministers never visited the sick—he said they did not with the exception of the poor of their own churches. He said that were it not for the clergy of the Established Church, according to Mr. James's declaration, the poor of the land would never receive pastoral visitation. This was the statement of a Dissenting minister.

Mr. Gay: I don't want Dissenting ministers' opinions; I want arguments. I understand Mr. Bardsley to say that the ministers did not visit the poor, and if it were not for the Church of England they would not be visited at all. (Cheers and uproar.)

Mr. Bardsley: Will you meet me on the subject of my lecture? (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Gay: I will meet you on the point at which I am at issue with you. (Uproar.)

The discussion was then carried on further, Mr. Bardsley asserting, among other things, that he believed there was not now one Dissenting chapel in the City of London. The Church proposed to build churches in the destitute parts of London, whilst the Dissenters, as Mr. Spurgeon said, moved from the poor to the rich districts. Mr. Gay did think, how-

ever, Mr. Bardsley had to-night attacked the Dissenters in a way which could scarcely be acceptable to the clergy present. (Cheers and disapprobation.) Mr. Bardsley asked Mr. Gay what observation of his he alluded to? Mr. Gay said Mr. Bardsley had declared that the object of the Bicentenary movement was to attack and destroy the Church of England. (Cries of "So it is.") That had been repeatedly disavowed. Dr. Vaughan disclaimed any attack on the Church of England when he lectured in that very hall. He (Mr. Gay) did not himself wish to separate the Church of England from the State—(cheers and hisses)—and as for the attacks which it was said had been made upon the Church, why he did not think Mr. Bardsley's lecture had been of the most Christian-like, gentlemanly character. (Oh, oh.) After a scene of uproar and confusion, Mr. Bardsley, in reply to Mr. Gay, said Mr. Miall, at Birmingham, identified this movement with the Liberation Society. The object of it was the alienation of Church property, and its application to secular purposes. He asked them to name a single meeting where the question of a separation of Church and State had not been mentioned. (A voice: "Ipswich.") The object of the Ipswich committee was to declare that the Act of Uniformity shut men up to perjury or secession. Mr. Gay said he remembered that at the outset Mr. Miall declared that this Bicentenary celebration had nothing to do with the Liberation Society. A great deal more discussion followed between the two rev. gentlemen, but chiefly upon the question of whether Dissenting ministers visited the sick, and not on the immediate subject of the lecture, and the disturbance amongst the audience continued, the Dissenting part receiving Mr. Bardsley with hisses, cries of "Turn him out," &c., when he rose. The meeting did not separate till near midnight.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Rev. Charles Vince has addressed a letter to the *Birmingham Daily Post*, announcing the intention of the Dissenters there to renew their public lectures in the autumn.

THE FREE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.—At the meeting of this body on Friday week several overtures were brought up, praying the assembly to make arrangements for commemorating throughout the Church the Bicentenary of the Ejection of 400 ministers of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland on the 1st of November, 1662. Dr. Wylie rose amid applause, and said:—Certainly St. Bartholomew's-day, 1662, is one of the great out-standing epochs in the long combat of conscience against power. (Hear, hear.) That battle was a losing one till the sixteenth century. Though the strongest power under heaven, conscience was losing ground, was being beaten back by one great confederacy, which rose one after one, and each stronger than the other. But the Reformation gave foothold in the region of opinion to the grand truth that "God alone is Lord of the conscience": it founded on that truth a cluster of Calvinistic churches and of Constitutional States, through whose action that great dogma is spreading, and will spread, like the light of day, till it shall fill the earth. And the universal diffusion of that principle will be the knell of tyranny and superstition all the world over. (Hear.) In that great war there have been many glorious days: one of these is St. Bartholomew's-day, 1662. Having given a history of the Puritan struggle ending with the Ejection of 1662, Dr. Wylie referred in eloquent terms to the sacrifices made for conscience' sake by the secession of the 2,000 ministers, and said that in that day of darkness and fiery trial Scotland stood side by side with England, and helped to win that glorious victory.

In October, 1662, was passed the Act by which all the Presbyterian ministers of Scotland were required to receive collation at the hands of their bishops, or renounce their livings; and on the 1st of November not fewer than 400 ministers of our Church, rather than do violence to their convictions, and violate their solemn vows, surrendered their earthly all. They formed one-third of the Presbyterian ministers of Scotland, a proportion somewhat above that which the ejected Nonconformists formed in England. Thus were inaugurated the dismal twenty-eight years of persecution, during which the very flower of our country, all that were most illustrious for their virtue, for their learning, for their patriotism, were hiding on the mountain and the moor, or pining in the dungeon, or dying in the Grassmarket. Surely we do well to commemorate St. Bartholomew's-day and our own 1st of November.

Mr. Small, of Bervie, moved:—

That an address be issued by this assembly to the congregations of our Church, directing their attention to the sufferings endured by our forefathers in maintenance of those principles for which the Free Church has more recently been called upon to testify, and for which it has made similar sacrifices; that the moderator be requested to draw up this address, and that ministers and probationers be instructed to read it from the pulpits on the day appointed for preaching on the principles of the Free Church, and for making a collection in behalf of the pre-disruption ministers.

Mr. McGillivray, Keith, seconded the motion. Principal Candlish subsequently moved:—

That the general assembly, considering the importance of keeping before the minds of the people of this Church the principle for which so many of the saints and servants of the Most High, both in England and Scotland, testified and suffered in 1662, and subsequent years, appoint all ministers to preach on the subject on the first Sabbath of November, the day on which the collection for the pre-disruption ministers is proposed to be made, and that a committee be appointed to prepare a suitable address on the subject, to be circulated throughout the congregations of the Church,—the moderator to be convener.

He hoped that the moderator would write this address in his own stirring and peculiar way. Dr. Begg seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

SUNDAY LECTURES.

On Wednesday evening last the Rev. J. P. Chown delivered a graphic lecture on "The

our ranks, without requiring one iota of change in our practice or principles!

There are difficulties in the way of all missionary enterprise, which have to be encountered by the members of any Christian community; but these founders of the Church Missionary Society had to deal with some special difficulties, growing out of their position as members of a Church which is "established by law."

The enterprise which they took in hand was to establish a Church society within the Church, without a charter from the Crown, in subordination to Church authority, but upon the basis of voluntary action—a society which, if successful, must maintain extensive relations in all parts of the world—of which the governing body could exist only on the voluntary principle, and could hold together its staff of missionaries by no stronger bond; whose sustaining power within, and protection from assaults without, could consist only in its principles.

In other words, while they were contending that the "basis of voluntary action" was altogether inadequate for religious work among the masses at home, they had nothing else to rely upon in regard to the heathen masses abroad. Their faith in the self-sustaining power of Christianity had to be regulated by geographical rules. Here they had to teach men to look to the State—across the seas their only hope, next to the power of Him in whose name they wrought, lay in their faith in the very opposite principle, as "a sustaining power within" and "a protection from assaults without." The anomaly was a distressingly embarrassing one, and we altogether forget the inconsistency of the men in the honour we pay to their piety and their courage.

Nor was this the only difficulty to which their State-Church principles necessarily exposed them. With an ingenuousness which we greatly admire, Mr. Venn admits that the society has had to resist "the temptation to assimilate its proceedings to the latitude deemed necessary in a national and endowed Church"; for it judges that "no doctrine but the pure doctrine of Christ can meet heathenism, or any form of false religion face to face, with any prospect of success."

On reading this we confess our admiration is dashed with feelings of a somewhat painful sort. We ask ourselves how those who objected to latitudinarianism in the field of missionary effort could possibly reconcile themselves to it when they looked, not to regions in the torrid or the rigid zone but to the island in which Salisbury-square itself is situate. Did they think that something else than "the pure doctrine of Christ" could meet sin, and ignorance, and moral wretchedness at home, "with any prospect of success"? Did they regard soundness of faith, and a high standard of life, as needed only to face forms of false religion? Or would they now carry on the society's work an hour longer, if they were obliged to do so on the principles which are "deemed necessary in a national and endowed Church"? And if not, are we not entitled to press home the inquiry why England is to be christianised in a spirit, and by means of machinery, so antagonistic to that which is required for the conversion of the race elsewhere?

That the faith of the Church Missionary Society in the power of Christian willinghood has not been misplaced, let Mr. Venn's glowing description of its operations tell:—

When we look abroad, and see how large an amount of success has attended the measures directed from this committee—that three millions and a-half of money have been contributed to our treasury; that nearly 600 missionaries have been sent by us to Africa and the East, to New Zealand and North America; that many thousand natives have been trained as teachers of their countrymen; that seventy of them have been ordained as clergymen of our Church; that our first mission-field, Sierra Leone, has already passed into a settled self-supporting native Church, under native pastors; that New Zealand and Tinnevely are gradually approaching the same euthanasia of a mission; when we contemplate this success, it so far transcends the human instrumentality, that all those advantages of wisdom and intelligence which we have gratefully commemorated, sink into insignificance. "It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes!"

Let Church-Defence lecturers, and editors of State-Church newspapers, ponder these weighty facts. They assert that ministers of religion ought not to be dependent for support on a source so uncertain and so capricious as voluntary subscriptions. The Church Missionary Society, and its agents, evidently do not share in that belief. The one sends forth its missionaries with the fullest confidence that the labourer will not only be worthy of, but will receive his hire—receive it though those who give, and those who receive, are parted by wide oceans and trackless continents. The others joyfully engage in what—if State-Church theories be sound—must needs be a Quixotic enterprise, and think neither the Gospel dishonoured, nor themselves degraded, by relying on Voluntaryism in its extremest form.

We have specially to thank Mr. Venn for another passage, in which, however unconsciously to himself, he supplies a complete answer to those who assert that the provision of the means of

religious instruction cannot, like trade, be safely left to the operation of the natural laws of supply and demand. He points out what, indeed, all missionary work shows—that the supply actually precedes the demand, just because those who have a regard for their own souls are necessarily solicitous for the spiritual welfare of others:—

"What," he asks, "could have been the moving cause which led such men to attempt so great a work? They were men who felt their individual responsibility to obey the command of Christ, 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature.' Many excellent men of that day, as ever since, argued that this command is addressed to Christians in their corporate capacity—to the Church in the person of its rulers. They thought thus would have waited till the Church moved. . . . If these counsels had prevailed, a few city clergymen, mostly lecturers and ministers of proprietary chapels, and a few laymen, mostly engaged in second-rate commercial pursuits, would never have compassed the evangelisation of Africa and the East. But these men received the command of Christ as addressed to themselves; and, without waiting till others moved, they set their shoulders to the work. . . . This principle of individual responsibility is also the moving motive with those most efficient helpers who became our collectors, and who sustain our associations."

Again we say we commend these statements and reasonings to those who are just now insisting with unusual eagerness on the necessity for Church Establishments, and on the irreligious character of the designs of those who object to such institutions. We will back the facts of Mr. Venn against all the declamations and innuendoes of all the Bardsleys, Cliffords, and Millers of the Church. This single address is itself an answer to dozens of recently delivered lectures, and reams of lately published pamphlets. On one side or other there must be a gross mistake, or a strange delusion. For our part, we pin our faith in this matter to Mr. Venn and his great and useful society, and rejoice to find that Salisbury-square and Serjeants'-inn are thoroughly in accord, in the testimony they separately bear to the sufficiency of voluntaryism for the diffusion of God's Gospel among mankind.

CHURCH SKETCHES.

We had the curiosity, during the last week, to look in at two annual exhibitions of the Established Church, the first that of the Poor Clergy Relief Society, the second that of the National Society. We now ask the reader to make an addition to these audiences. Sitting by our side, we will talk together concerning what we see and hear.

THE POOR CLERGY RELIEF SOCIETY.

We are, first, at the annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Society, held in the lower room at Exeter-hall, on Tuesday last. We take our seats; well, yes, they are uncomfortable. But it is always unpleasant to be one of a public audience of only twenty-three persons. You fancy that everybody, from the Chairman downwards, is looking at you; and you feel ready to shrink within yourself, when, glancing at the platform, you encounter the eyes of at least one veritable bishop. How is it there are so few persons present? We turn the question over in our mind, and arrive at the conclusion that the Poor Clergy Relief Society is not a popular society—more than that,—that the Church, as a body, would be thankful if Mr. Jervis and his coadjutors would resolve to suspend their operations *sine die*. It must be admitted, however, and gladly admitted, that the society is gaining in clerical esteem. First of all, there is a bishop present. It is true that he is only an Irish bishop, but if you will look at his face, and will wait until he speaks, you will feel that you are in the presence of a true bishop of Christ's Church—a man of gentle feelings, of loving heart, and a Christian gentleman. This is Dr. Beresford, Bishop of Kilmore. There is also a canon present—no less a man than Canon Champneys—whilom the popular rector of Whitechapel. Him, too, we could take to our hearts; for although a popular orator, he is not a man who could prostitute his gifts for the sake of popular applause. A man of cultivated manners, of quiet address, possessing a gift of speech the charm of which lies in its admirable directness and fitness rather than its power, or in any artificial adornment, he would do effective service to any cause to which he might attach himself. Perhaps there is at first a little charm in the lisp of his voice; but if so, we soon forget it, and before the end of his speech are altogether unconscious of this defect. One bishop and one canon! we have to add that there was also one archdeacon. Archdeacon Paul's was a name that was not familiar to us, and we half doubted at first whether Mr. Colquhoun, the Chairman, had not made a mistake, but on reaching home we referred to the "Clergy List," and found the Venerable gentleman to be a denizen amongst our New Zealand

brethren. We can only say they are welcome to him!

And the work of the society? It is sad enough, truly. Mr. Jervis tells us, in reading the fifth annual report, that the applications for relief had been more than doubled during the past year—that the committee had aided no fewer than 267 cases of clerical distress, voting for that purpose 2,074l. "There is no doubt," said the committee, "of the existence of a large amount of very severe distress among the clergy and their families." The Chairman enlarged on what he might well call this "humiliating circumstance," and he thought that any who desired to indulge in benevolent work would have abundant scope for doing so in aiding this society. Archdeacon Paul followed. He said he had seen the working of voluntaryism in the colonies, and was thankful the Church of England was not a Voluntary Church. Ahem! We suppose he was thankful, in this meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Society of the Established Church, after hearing from the chairman that there were 10,000 clergymen with less than 100l. per annum each, that there was a necessity for such a society! What a tribute to the success of the fixed system was the Archdeacon's appearance on this platform! Canon Champneys and the Bishop of Kilmore followed. The Canon went straight to the subject, but avoided all the causes of clerical distress; the Bishop, as a picture of distress appeared before his mind, nearly broke down; but he made a touching appeal, which we hope to see in print. And then, for want of another speaker, the Secretary had to rise. It was not his place to put on gloves, or to look through coloured glasses. He had to deal with facts, and these he detailed with unsparing minuteness. Want of boots and shoes—no meat for days together—extraordinary excitement on receiving a parcel of second-hand clothes from the society—the time that it took for four or five ladies to select and send the clothes to the needy applicants, &c., &c.—the Church's skeleton, in fact, in all its hideous features. The Bishop of Kilmore wished a blessing on the meeting, and who could help joining in his prayer? One day, perhaps, this society will be popular enough, unless the friends of the Establishment take warning and buy it off. For ourselves, we felt no objection to the exhibition of this running sore; but he that does not pity the ten thousand martyrs to the Establishment principle has no pity in him. As there were so few Churchmen present at this meeting, we suggest that the next meeting should be attended by Dissenters.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

On Thursday, if you please, we are at the annual meeting of the National Society, at Willis's-rooms. Present exactly seventy-three persons. Seventy-three? You mean seventeen hundred and three? Not at all!—count the numbers three times and you cannot make even seventy-four of them. This, we confess, was a surprise to us, and the more so because an Archbishop was in the chair, four bishops were on the platform, and there was a prospect of two animated discussions between Mr. Walter, M.P., and Sir James K. Shuttleworth, and the committee of the society and the Rev. Mr. Mayou and Archdeacon Denison.

The National Society, notwithstanding the small appearance it makes before the London public, is, however, a great society. The figures in the report are quite enough to prove this, and its influence with Government and in Parliament is too well known. The Archbishop of York opened the proceedings. He is a pleasant but rather weak-looking old gentleman, and he seemed not quite large enough for his place. Mr. Hubbard, M.P., moved the first resolution. He is the Church-rate Mr. Hubbard, and he could not get out of his groove. He enlarged on the Endowed Schools' Bill, and on the Established Church being lowered "to the level of other religious bodies." He is an ungainly, stiff, and ineffective speaker, and one wonders, forgetting wealth, why he is allowed to occupy such a position before the public. A country clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Monroe, of Leeds, follows. He, a good man—is aghast at the influence of the "great Unitarian body," and of the Secularists, whom he describes as "infidels." Mr. Walter, M.P., makes a well-prepared speech. It strikes us that he does not speak so freely as he does in the House; but that is the case with not a few members of Parliament. The gist of his speech was in favour of a relaxation of the Education Code. He condemned the illiberal provisions of some national schools with respect to Dissenters; pointed out the injustice of the working of the present Minutes, and gave a good, but not a vicious—for Mr. Walter can never be vicious—hit at the intellectual proclivities of certificated school-

masters. Of course, Sir J. K. Shuttleworth followed—it seemed as though he went there for the purpose of returning the attack of the *Times* on his pamphlet. He was sharp, pungent, hollow, plausible, but, when excited, as he once or twice was, reckless to an extreme. Mr. Walter was sneered at, and the meeting was warned not to follow him. As for the Church, "what," said this baronet, holding out a hobgoblin picture to his audience, "what would become of the moral influence of the Church if every adventurer, unconnected with any religious denomination, bankrupt in character, and out of elbow as to means, was to be supported by Government aid, because he could impart mere elementary instruction?"

And now there followed a curious discussion, and one in which Nonconformists especially are interested. The Rev. Mr. Mayou rose and moved an amendment to the resolution before the meeting, suggesting in effect that the National Society should admit those schools in which all the children, without exception, are required by the Trust Deeds of the schools to be taught the Catechism, the Liturgy, and the Articles of the Established Church to union with the society—such schools not being at present admissible to union. Mr. Mayou supported his amendment with calmness and with good argument, but the meeting could not brook this protraction of its proceedings. The platform was the first to be thinned, and before Mr. Mayou sat down the chairman and the secretary were left alone upon it. The audience next began to melt, and in a short time had dwindled down to about thirty persons. Then Archdeacon Denison rose. One could not help, considering his antecedents and his present position, looking at the Archdeacon rather curiously as he darted up to support Mr. Mayou. A fair-haired, middle-sized man of about forty-five years of age, quick and resolute in his manner, with a countenance expressive of a courageous but honourable disposition, and the manners and address of a Churchman of the High school, he impressed one, to say the least, favourably. The most striking part of his speech was a sentence in which he indicated his expectation that the Church would, by-and-bye, have to relinquish the Education Grant, and that she should prepare herself for the event. The Archbishop said a few weak words, expressing a doubt as to whether it was not expedient to admit the children of Dissenters to National schools, the amendment was withdrawn, and the meeting separated.

Our impression of these meetings is not an unfavourable one. We have realised the fact that there are clergymen in the Church who are evidently gentlemen—a fact which the proceedings at Church Defence Associations had made us to doubt. We are as profoundly impressed as ever with the sincerity and earnestness of religious feeling in the Church, but we have no fear for Dissenters in any intellectual combat either with the hierarchy or the clergy of the Establishment. If we have seen fair specimens of clerical ability at these meetings, they can do more than hold their own in the coming contest.

THE BICENTENARY OF 1662.

LEEDS.—On Monday, June 2nd, the fourth of the course of lectures in connection with the two-hundredth anniversary of the ejection of Nonconformist Ministers, was delivered in the Leeds Music-hall, to a large audience, by the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A.; Mr. E. Butler occupied the chair, and, after the Rev. G. W. Conder had offered up prayer, briefly opened the proceedings. The Rev. E. R. Conder then commenced his address, the reading of which occupied upwards of two hours, his subject being, "Nonconformity within the Church prior to 1662." Mr. Conder entered with great minuteness into an historical survey of the influences which operated in the development of the opinions of the Puritans, and of the penal enactments to repress freedom of thought, and to secure uniformity, from the time of Wickliffe, the true prototype of the Puritans, down to 1564. In reference to the Bicentenary, he said:—

The celebration had assumed an aspect neither foreseen nor desired, but from which they could not shrink. They did not anticipate the clamorous outcry raised against them, because he supposed they did not clearly see how impossible it was to condemn the law which forced from their livings the men of 1662, without their censure having a direct and unwelcome bearing on men who in 1862 held the same livings under the same law. Their aim was a pure and laudable one—first, to impress on their churches and on their own hearts the noble lessons contained in the example of these men whom they honoured, not, indeed, as their fathers in the sense of original founders, but as forming one of the most illustrious links in their spiritual ancestry; and, secondly, to hold up to the country and all Christian men in it a lesson which they believed this age of lax morality and shameless sophistry greatly needed. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of the address, Mr. C. Watson (Wesleyan) moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Conder, and referred to the Christian and temperate spirit

which had distinguished that and the previous lectures.—Mr. W. H. Conyers seconded the motion, which was carried, and the meeting separated.

BRISTOL.—On Wednesday evening last the Rev. H. Quick, minister of Castle-green Chapel, Bristol, delivered the third of a series of lectures in connection with the Nonconformist Bicentenary, at the Broadmead-rooms. There was a numerous attendance. The chair was taken by John Leonard, Esq. The subject of the lecture was, "Nonconformity from Bartholomew's Day, 1662, to the Revolution of 1688," which was treated very fully, with ample general and local details. In conclusion, Mr. Quick grappled with objections which had been urged against the Bicentenary services, and contended for the right of the Nonconformists to oppose the Established Church in connection with the State.

If this Bicentenary celebration should promote right thinking and right acting on this all-important subject, not only among Nonconformists, but among our Conformist brethren and the public generally, we shall owe a debt of gratitude to the sufferers of 1662 and following years, deeper than any we have yet incurred, and reap more blessed fruit from the seeds they sowed than any we have yet gathered. I say it solemnly, as the deep conviction of my heart, that the prayer of our exalted Lord, "that his disciples may be one," can never be answered in England until this unhallowed and injurious union is severed. It is hypocrisy to pray for it, vain to expect it, a mockery to promise it. But let that be done, and Independent and Episcopalian, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist, heart and hand, may unite, be brothers indeed, and none rabbis or masters, and form the several regiments of the one army, under the leadership of the Great Captain of our salvation. May He from whom all blessings come, grant it for his own Name's sake. (Loud cheers.)

The usual votes of thanks were passed with acclamation.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Lectures on "The Story of the Ejection; its Causes and Consequences," were, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday in last week, delivered by Mr. Carvell Williams, at Nailsworth, Stroud, and Wotton-under-Edge. There were good audiences, and particularly at Stroud, where most of the Nonconformist ministers of the town and neighbourhood were present. The lecturer prefaced his lecture by a reference to the objections to the Bicentenary celebration urged by some Episcopalians, whose irritation, however natural, would, he said, only have the effect of stimulating a movement which they evidently dreaded. The lecturer furnished some interesting facts respecting the ejected of Gloucestershire, of whom there were fifty. The Rev. N. Hayeroff is to follow Mr. Williams at Nailsworth and Stroud.

IPSWICH.—The Churchmen of this town have formed a Diocesan Church Association, and invited the Rev. Joseph Bardsley, of London, to come down and deliver a lecture on the Bicentenary question. The lecture was delivered in the Corn Exchange, on Monday, June 2nd, the subject being, "The reasons assigned by the Dissenters for their commemoration of the ejection of the two thousand ministers from the Church of England in 1662." The chair was taken by Dr. Chevallier, and the Exchange was quite full. The substance of Mr. Bardsley's lecture was the same as he has delivered at Huddersfield and elsewhere—quotations from the "Nonconformist's Sketch-Book," the *Christian Spectator*, Mr. Robinson's "Statement," &c., and occupied two hours and a-half. At the close,

The Rev. J. Gay went to the platform and said he had taken no part in the Bicentenary movement, having declined when asked to belong to the committee in this town; but he would observe that he hoped this meeting would teach certain brethren in this town and clergymen of the Church of England a very important lesson. He would ask this, why, if, as Mr. Bardsley had said, the Church allowed her ministers to form their own opinion, did the Evangelical clergy so condemn the High Church party? (Cheers.) He had sat upon that platform, and he must say he had heard the Evangelical clergymen denounce the High Church party till he had felt pained and grieved to hear them. (Cheers.) He came on the platform, however, to disprove one of the statements which had been made—that about Dissenting ministers not visiting the sick. (Cheers.) He said they did visit the sick.

Mr. Bardsley said the statement was not his own; it was made on Dissenting authority. He then repeated the passage he had before quoted from Mr. James, which was to the effect that the Dissenting ministers visited only the members of their congregations.

Mr. Gay said he had travelled the town of Ipswich till his feet had bled visiting the sick, and his good brother Raven did the same. Mr. Bardsley had made a great mistake when he said the Dissenting ministers did not visit the sick, as he had in many things he had said that night.

Mr. Bardsley said he did not say the Dissenting ministers never visited the sick—he said they did not with the exception of the poor of their own churches. He said that were it not for the clergy of the Established Church, according to Mr. James's declaration, the poor of the land would never receive pastoral visitation. This was the statement of a Dissenting minister.

Mr. Gay: I don't want Dissenting ministers' opinions; I want arguments. I understand Mr. Bardsley to say that the ministers did not visit the poor, and if it were not for the Church of England they would not be visited at all. (Cheers and uproar.)

Mr. Bardsley: Will you meet me on the subject of my lecture? (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Gay: I will meet you on the point at which I am at issue with you. (Uproar.)

The discussion was then carried on further, Mr. Bardsley asserting, among other things, that he believed there was not now one Dissenting chapel in the City of London. The Church proposed to build churches in the destitute parts of London, whilst the Dissenters, as Mr. Spurgeon said, moved from the poor to the rich districts. Mr. Gay did think, how-

ever, Mr. Bardsley had to-night attacked the Dissenters in a way which could scarcely be acceptable to the clergy present. (Cheers and disapprobation.) Mr. Bardsley asked Mr. Gay what observation of his he alluded to? Mr. Gay said Mr. Bardsley had declared that the object of the Bicentenary movement was to attack and destroy the Church of England. (Cries of "So it is.") That had been repeatedly disavowed. Dr. Vaughan disclaimed any attack on the Church of England when he lectured in that very hall. He (Mr. Gay) did not himself wish to separate the Church of England from the State—(cheers and hisses)—and as for the attacks which it was said had been made upon the Church, why he did not think Mr. Bardsley's lecture had been of the most Christian-like, gentlemanly character. (Oh, oh.) After a scene of uproar and confusion, Mr. Bardsley, in reply to Mr. Gay, said Mr. Miall, at Birmingham, identified this movement with the Liberation Society. The object of it was the alienation of Church property, and its application to secular purposes. He asked them to name a single meeting where the question of a separation of Church and State had not been mentioned. (A voice: "Ipswich.") The object of the Ipswich committee was to declare that the Act of Uniformity shut men up to perjury or secession. Mr. Gay said he remembered that at the outset Mr. Miall declared that this Bicentenary celebration had nothing to do with the Liberation Society. A great deal more discussion followed between the two rev. gentlemen, but chiefly upon the question of whether Dissenting ministers visited the sick, and not on the immediate subject of the lecture, and the disturbance amongst the audience continued, the Dissenting part receiving Mr. Bardsley with hisses, cries of "Turn him out," &c., when he rose. The meeting did not separate till near midnight.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Rev. Charles Vince has addressed a letter to the *Birmingham Daily Post*, announcing the intention of the Dissenters there to renew their public lectures in the autumn.

THE FREE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.—At the meeting of this body on Friday week several overtures were brought up, praying the assembly to make arrangements for commemorating throughout the Church the Bicentenary of the Ejection of 400 ministers of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland on the 1st of November, 1662. Dr. Wylie rose amid applause, and said:—Certainly St. Bartholomew's-day, 1662, is one of the great out-standing epochs in the long combat of conscience against power. (Hear, hear.) That battle was a losing one till the sixteenth century. Though the strongest power under heaven, conscience was losing ground, was being beaten back by one great confederacy, which rose one after one, and each stronger than the other. But the Reformation gave foothold in the region of opinion to the grand truth that "God alone is Lord of the conscience": it founded on that truth a cluster of Calvinistic churches and of Constitutional States, through whose action that great dogma is spreading, and will spread, like the light of day, till it shall fill the earth. And the universal diffusion of that principle will be the knell of tyranny and superstition all the world over. (Hear.) In that great war there have been many glorious days: one of these is St. Bartholomew's-day, 1662. Having given a history of the Puritan struggle ending with the Ejection of 1662, Dr. Wylie referred in eloquent terms to the sacrifices made for conscience' sake by the secession of the 2,000 ministers, and said that in that day of darkness and fiery trial Scotland stood side by side with England, and helped to win that glorious victory.

In October, 1662, was passed the Act by which all the Presbyterian ministers of Scotland were required to receive collation at the hands of their bishops, or renounce their livings; and on the 1st of November not fewer than 400 ministers of our Church, rather than do violence to their convictions, and violate their solemn vows, surrendered their earthly all. They formed one-third of the Presbyterian ministers of Scotland, a proportion somewhat above that which the ejected Nonconformists formed in England. Thus were inaugurated the dismal twenty-eight years of persecution, during which the very flower of our country, all that were most illustrious for their virtue, for their learning, for their patriotism, were hiding on the mountain and the moor, or pining in the dungeon, or dying in the Grassmarket. Surely we do well to commemorate St. Bartholomew's-day and our own 1st of November.

Mr. Small, off Bervie, moved:—

That an address be issued by this assembly to the congregations of our Church, directing their attention to the sufferings endured by our forefathers in maintenance of those principles for which the Free Church has more recently been called upon to testify, and for which it has made similar sacrifices; that the moderator be requested to draw up this address, and that ministers and probationers be instructed to read it from the pulpits on the day appointed for preaching on the principles of the Free Church, and for making a collection in behalf of the pre-disruption ministers.

Mr. McGillivray, Keith, seconded the motion. Principal Candlish subsequently moved:—

That the general assembly, considering the importance of keeping before the minds of the people of this Church the principle for which so many of the saints and servants of the Most High, both in England and Scotland, testified and suffered in 1662, and subsequent years, appoint all ministers to preach on the subject on the first Sabbath of November, the day on which the collection for the pre-disruption ministers is proposed to be made, and that a committee be appointed to prepare a suitable address on the subject, to be circulated throughout the congregations of the Church,—the moderator to be convener.

He hoped that the moderator would write this address in his own stirring and peculiar way. Dr. Begg seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

SUNDAY LECTURES.

On Wednesday evening last the Rev. J. P. Chown delivered a graphic lecture on "The

2,000 Heroes of 1662," in the Mechanics' Institute, Bradford, it being one of a course upon the Bicentenary movement among Nonconformists, under the auspices of the Liberation Society. James Law, Esq., was called to the chair. The room was crowded in every part. The lecture was received with great favour, and the thanks of the assembly were warmly accorded to the eloquent lecturer.—On Thursday evening the Rev. J. Radford Thomson, M.A., tutor of Cavendish Theological College, Manchester, delivered a lecture in the Baptist School-room, Heywood, to a large audience, upon "Nonconformists in 1662 and 1862."—On Wednesday evening a lecture was delivered in the Peckham-rye Congregational Church by the Rev. J. Hiles Hitchens, on "The Two Thousand, their Faith, their Fate, and their Followers." The attendance was large, and the lecture was received with hearty applause.—The Rev. W. Griffiths delivered on Monday week, in Becket-street Chapel, Derby, the first of a series of lectures on "The Events connected with the Ejection of the 2,000 Ministers in 1663."

A RECONNOISSANCE FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

(From the *Liberator*.)

The *Clerical Journal* is one of the organs of High Churchism. It has an equal aversion for Low Churchism and Dissent, and editor and correspondents are well matched in the acrimony with which they assail both. It, however, has the virtue of courage in looking ugly facts in the face, whether they tell against its party or not, or whether it is able to supply an answer or not. Its readers are, therefore, kept well informed, but, we should think, must also be often made wretchedly uncomfortable. A recent article (May 15), referring to two events of great interest to Nonconformists, aptly illustrates this characteristic, and we think well to give it to our own readers, in a condensed form, that they may see how carefully the proceedings of State-Churchmen are watched by the now sensitive supporters of the Establishment.

"*Habet fenum in cornu.*" The animal is dangerous, and we are duly forewarned. The last week laid before us, and before the world, all the designs of the motley sects and parties calling themselves Nonconformists, who forget all the errors and heresies with which they charge each other, in the overwhelming and harmonious dislike they all feel to the Church of England. These sinister intentions being undoubted, the question is, has the animal any such power as need excite alarm? Can it be kept at bay with a stick wielded by an individual, or does it demand our combined force to prevent it from hurting us? This inquiry we have prosecuted with some anxiety, before we could resolve to write upon the subject, and the conclusion is forced upon us, that we cannot safely ignore the present attitude of the Dissenters toward us. It is, then, from a wish to be faithful to the Church, from a desire that the clergy should be forewarned, because forewarned, that we intend to put them in possession of what was said and done by our opponents.

First, then, there was the very ominous fact that 5,000, and a service of plate were presented to Mr. Edward Miall, the editor of the *Nonconformist*. That a literary man, who was for twenty years engaged in the arduous duties of conducting a newspaper, should be rewarded, would never excite any but glad feelings in us; but the case is different when a principle is recognised far remote from that of personal respect and encouragement. This magnificent gift to Mr. Miall represents, say one-tenth of appreciation of the man, but nine-tenths of a deep-seated and persistent hatred of the Church of England—a fact which the proceedings of the meeting at which the gift was presented left undoubted. As stated by the *Morning Star*, Mr. Miall's friends intended the testimonial to be expressive "of their appreciation of his services to the cause of civil and religious liberty during the past twenty-one years, during the whole of which period he has conducted the *Nonconformist*, and has in other ways been prominently before the public as the advocate of the separation of Church and State, and the perfect freedom and equality of all religious denominations." Reference was made by Mr. Miall, Mr. Bright, and most of the other speakers, to the success which had attended Mr. Miall's career, as the enemy of all Church Establishments, and that is the point to which we especially direct the attention of our readers. We remember the establishment of the *Nonconformist*, and the fact that it then represented a small fraction of the Dissenting parties; now it may fairly be said to be the recognised organ of the whole of them, the exceptions being too few to be worth notice. Among those who met to testify their respect for Mr. Miall were several members of Parliament, and many Dissenting ministers who, twenty years ago, would not have accredited any prophecy of their being where they were on Thursday last. Then, Mr. Bright's speech clearly indicated confidence in ultimate success to his party. . . . Mr. Miall himself uttered a sentiment which we are willing to admit was a true description of his feelings, sad as it is for us to hear the Divine approval so positively asserted for principles and measures which we must think most injurious to the Church of Christ. . . . We think we have now said enough to prove that this testimonial to the editor of the *Nonconformist* is a formidable weapon against the Church of England, by the hands of men whose political and social position is not to be despised.

But the far greater demonstration of the last week was the triennial Conference of the "Liberation Society." Three hundred and fifty delegates from one hundred and fifty towns assembled to utter their solemn convictions as to the evils of the Church Establishment, and to avow their determination to do all in their power to rectify them. Indeed, the whole Conference might be well called a friendly session for the Church's special benefit, could we but rely on the judgments, or trust the motives, of the speakers. The report of the Society set the example of this tender regard for the Church's failings in sentences like the following; the truth of some of which will be admitted, *cum grano*, by our readers.

(The passage quoted summarises recent facts,

showing that the English Church has now to face some of the worst evils growing out of its position as an Establishment.)

So when we come to the individual speakers, there is the same apparent regard for the Church of England as a spiritual institution, leading to attacks on her temporalities, as though the friends of a man presumed to be in danger from his property should charitably rob him of it. Let us quote a few of these good wishes of our self-constituted censors and friends.

Among the quotations is a reference to the fact that the Church "harbours and shelters within its pale, ay, puts into its high places, men who teach for truth what goes in the very teeth of the Holy Scripture, and supports them by the money that comes from the whole." On this the writer says:—"It is with mingled shame and grief that we read and copy these statements, but they must not be concealed. Of course, the Conference touched on all other matters contested between the Church and the sects, and gave in its adhesion—with one or two protests from individuals—to the Bicentenary movement."

The editor thinks "the summing up of the whole business" of the Conference is cleverly done in the *Nonconformist*—quotes a passage in which "we are taunted on our powerlessness as to any Church-rate compromise;" and another adverting to the mode in which some State-Churchmen are carrying on the controversy. On this last point he candidly says:—"We seriously hope the friends of the Church will use this hint, for we have some among us who defend us with doubtful weapons, or with an injudicious handling of good ones."

He concludes by administering what we should think the readers of the *Journal* must have felt much in need of—"a little comfort to those whom our former observations may have alarmed." And here it is:—"Balaam said—in what sense we confess we do not exactly comprehend—'Alas! who shall live when God doth this!' and the present owners of livings in the Church may confidently—our enemy being judge—hope to end their days in peace. We trust, however, that what we are now going to quote will have no such ignoble effect upon any of our readers." The passage quoted is the close of the *Nonconformist* article on the Conference, which states that probably but few of that body expect to realise their object in their own day; "they count upon a deadly struggle, the severity of which will far transcend anything they have yet experienced. They know that the end of it is so remote as to make it exceedingly problematical whether they shall live to see it."

And this is all—absolutely all—that the *Clerical Journal* has to say in reply to the recent demonstration of the opponents whom it avowedly fears.

BURIALS BILL.—Sir M. Peto's Burial Bill has been considerably altered by the select committee. The bill now begins with a clause providing that the parish clergyman, if required by the "relative having the conduct of the funeral" of any person entitled to burial in the parish, must grant permission for the burial to take place without any service at all; this appears to be an adaptation of the principle of marriages before a registrar. Upon the application also of this "relative having the conduct of the funeral," the clergyman may, if he think fit, grant permission to the minister of any religious denomination to perform at the grave a burial service other than that of the Church of England, but a proviso is now added—"that such service, if not according to a published ritual, shall consist only of prayers, hymns, or extracts from Holy Scripture." If the permission is refused, the clergyman must state his reasons to the bishop's registrar, who is to transmit the statement to the Home Secretary. A clause has been added, providing that where a public cemetery contains "both consecrated and unconsecrated ground," this bill is not to authorise the use of a new burial service in the consecrated ground.

CHURCH-RATES AT WOKINGHAM.—Last week there was an attempted sale of goods seized for Church-rates at Wokingham, but the inhabitants displayed their sense of such transactions by declining to offer a single bid. Mr. James Weeks, the owner of the goods, in two letters addressed to the inhabitants, says:—"The Dissenters in the town and neighbourhood have, besides bearing their annual expenses, spent about 4,000*l.* within the last thirty years, on buildings for the purposes of worship, and for the education and moral and religious instruction of the children of the poor; and the instruction they have imparted has been in strict accordance with the essential doctrines of the Church of England, as stated in the Articles of that Church. Those who have thus acted will not be open to the charge of penuriousness in reference to the support of religion. Some of them are nevertheless summoned, and I observe that those even are not exempted who, to my knowledge, have frequently been sent for by their neighbours to administer religious instruction to the sick, and consolation to the dying, while those who are the 'authorised teachers' might be found at their ease in the social circle, or enjoying the pleasures of the chase." "Reluctant to give trouble to those who administer the law, I with others continued to pay the Church-rates, under protest, hoping the law would be altered, until Mr. Disraeli, and those who act with him, assumed a tone in reference to this law which has made it clear the only course is passive resistance."

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS IN MANCHESTER.—In our last number appeared a summary of results obtained by the Statistical Society down to 1860. The following list, taken from the "Manchester Directory of Churches and Chapels," brings down the particulars to a later period:—

Churches	65
Chapels of ease	2
Baptists	9
Do. (Union)	1
Do. (Welch)	1
Catholics	10
Christian Brethren	1
Christchurch (Bible Christians)	3
Friends' Meeting-house	1
German Evangelical Church	1
Independents (one Congregational)	23
Do. (Welch)	2
Methodists (Old Body)	23
Methodist (New Connexion)	11
Do. (Primitive)	9
Do. (Independent)	1
Do. Association (Free Church)	2
Do. Do.	11
Do. (Free Church)	4
Do. (United Free Church)	1
New Jerusalem	2
Scotch Presbyterians	5
United do.	3
Free Church of Scotland	1
Deutsche Protestantische Kirche	1
Greek Catholic Church	1
Synagogue of the Old Congregation of Jews	1
Do. New Do.	1
Unitarians	5
Welsh Calvinist Methodists	3
Moravian Chapel	1
Catholic Apostolic Church	1
Deduct Churches	206
	67

Several churches and chapels are omitted (such as Heaton Norris, Heaton Mersey, &c.), all in the parish of Manchester. Several of those included (such as Pendleton, &c.) are just out of the parish, but are considered to be part of Manchester.

RELIGION AND MEN OF SCIENCE IN AMERICA.—Our excellent Professor Henry, the renowned *savant* and head of the Smithsonian Institute, testifies that he knows but one man among the scientific men of the United States who is an infidel.—*American Letter*.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER v. THE REV. DUNBAR HEATH.—The Judicial Committee of Privy Council on Friday confirmed the sentence of deprivation on the Rev. Mr. Heath, pronounced by the Court of Arches; and the vicarage of Brading, which he held, worth nearly 700*l.* a year, now in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge, will be declared vacant. Mr. Heath, who was present, said, "I have nothing to revoke, my Lords." The costs of the appeal fall on Mr. Heath.

THE BIBLE AND THE EXHIBITION.—The president, vice-presidents, and committee of the Bible Society, including Earl Shaftesbury, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London and Winchester, have addressed a remonstrance to the Commissioners of the International Exhibition for putting the Bible Society's cases, with specimens of Bibles printed in 196 languages, in an out-of-the-way corner. They also ask for leave to exhibit a case containing ancient MSS. and versions of the Scriptures.

ANOTHER DISCUSSION AT DERBY is arranged for, the disputants being the Rev. Charles Williams, of Accrington, who has lately twice lectured there, and the Rev. Mr. Massingham, one of the Established clergy of the town, who questioned him at the close of the lectures. The discussion is to take place on the 25th and 26th inst., and all the requisite arrangements are made. The ownership and expenditure of Church property, Church patronage, &c., are to be the topics of debate.

A TORY PREDICTION.—The Liberal party is maintained in power by a close alliance with the Dissenters, and in exchange for electoral support, undertakes to concede their demands. Hence we may expect to see the Whigs giving way on one point after another till they concede every question at issue between Churchmen and Dissenters to the latter—till the Church of England is reduced to the position of a mere sect, her tithes confiscated, her bishops expelled from Parliament, and her clergy reduced to depend for a precarious subsistence on the bounty of their congregations.—*The Press*. [Stick to the Conservative party, is of course the advice of the *Press* to the Church.]

HOW CHURCH-RATES ARE SOMETIMES APPLIED.—"A Country Parson," writing to the *Times* relative to the destruction of small birds, says:—"In many of our midland parishes 3*d.* a dozen is paid for sparrows' heads out of the Church-rate. Of course, it is quite an illegal item, and the rate could not be enforced from any one who thought it worth while to refuse payment; but, as the ratepayers are mostly farmers of the 'penny-wise-pound-foolish' class, there is never any objection made. I have heard at a vestry meeting a good deal of higgling over a few shillings' outlay in cleaning or repairing the church, but I have never heard any dissatisfaction expressed on account of that part of the rate which is invested in fifty or a hundred dozens of birds' heads."

THE RAJAH AND THE BIBLE.—An American gentleman recently sent a Bible to the Rajah of Kuppurthulla, whose reply, written in good English, is noteworthy. He says, "The Bible and religious books have been widely circulated, and the people of India begin to know more than they formerly did of both the science and religion of the West. I am most anxious to extend this knowledge, and for this purpose invited the Loodiana Mission in our midst,

This, as you are aware, has been done, and I hope in due time to see a new generation of men grow up, who will be wiser than their fathers, and who in their day may help to improve the condition of native society around them. There is, however, a great deal to be done in this country as yet, and I trust your people will never relax their efforts for our good."

THE WEEKLY OFFERING.—The Systematic Beneficence Society held a conference and public meeting at Belfast the week before last, the first presided over by Dr. Binney, Rector of Bangor, and the latter by Dr. Miller, Vicar of Belfast. Dr. Cather and the Rev. John Ross explained and enforced the objects of the society and the practice of weekly storing.—At the Free Church Assembly the week before last the Rev. John Ross was introduced, and read a paper on the duty and privilege of giving a liberal portion of income to the cause of Christ. He then stated, for some time he had been engaged in visiting various parts of the Church on the invitation of the Sustentation Fund Committee, and addressing the people on the subject of systematic beneficence. He had travelled about 4,200 miles and held ninety-two services, which were attended by 29,326 persons, being an average of 318 persons at each service. These services had afforded an opportunity for the extensive circulation of tracts and papers treating on the subject, and 11,000 had been distributed. Mr. Ross next stated that the Free Church contributions averaged 6d. a-week for each member to all its objects—which was a tenth on an income of 13l., or 5s. a-week—and yet they were giving more than other churches. Dr. Candlish moved that the Assembly should resolve to publish the statement which Mr. Ross had left behind him. He hoped they would all have the pleasure of seeing Mr. Ross among them again to congratulate himself and them on the result of the appeals that he had been making to them. He moved a vote of thanks to him.

Religious Intelligence

STUDENTS' REUNION.—The annual *soirée* of the students of New, Hackney, Regent's-park, Presbyterian, and Cheshunt Colleges, was held at Cheshunt on Friday, May 30. Mr. U. R. Thomas, of Cheshunt, presided, and the following subjects were introduced for consideration:—"History of the Ejection of 1662," Mr. Fuller, of New College. "Our Relation as Dissenters in point of Doctrine and Church Polity, to the Ejected Ministers," Mr. Muns, of Regent's-park. "The relation of the Broad Church, Puseyite, and Evangelical Parties to each other and to the Act of Uniformity," Mr. Philips, of Hackney. "The Duty and Best Methods of Disseminating Nonconformist Principles," Mr. March, B.A., of Cheshunt. The speaker from the Presbyterian Hall was unavoidably absent.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS FOR YOUNG WOMEN.—A Young Women's Christian Association and Home has recently been formed for the new and populous district of "Westbourne," comprising the neighbourhoods of Bayswater and Paddington. Mr. and Mrs. Marshman invited a number of friends to their residence, 7, Kensington Palace-gardens, on Thursday evening, with a view to the furtherance of the new association. Among the numerous company which responded to this invitation were Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel and Mrs. Noel, Lady Peto, Lady Chinnery, Lady Login, General and Mrs. Burt, Dr. Crawford, Captain and Mrs. Fishbourne, the Misses Haldane, Miss Corke (authoress of "My Brother's Keeper"), secretary of the new association, and many ladies of the committee and other friends. The proceedings were commenced with the singing of a hymn, after which the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel prayed. Mr. Marshman then introduced the conversation, by a general statement of the objects and principles of the new association, and of the home to be connected with it, in which, on Sundays especially, young women might find succour, sympathy, and counsel. He dwelt, in conclusion, on the catholicity of its basis. The Rev. Dr. Arthur (Wesleyan) and the Rev. W. Roberts also warmly advocated the institution. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel strongly urged the importance of making the spiritual welfare of young women the paramount object. The Rev. H. H. Beamish, of Trinity Chapel, Conduit-street, said many of the most pious members of his congregation were milliners and dress-makers, and he mentioned an instance of an employer, now deceased, who had been the instrument of much spiritual usefulness to her young women, by making the texts introduced into his Sunday sermons the subject of conversation during the week-day working hours. The Rev. Aubrey C. Price, minister of the Lock Chapel, read an extract from the Rev. E. Garbett's speech at the London Home Mission Meeting, on the deplorable condition of the artificial flower-makers. He also narrated several striking cases illustrative of the need for this institution. The company was subsequently addressed by the Rev. W. G. Lewis (Baptist), and the Rev. J. Stoughton (Congregationalist), and the interesting proceedings were shortly afterwards closed with the doxology and benediction.

CLAREMONT CHAPEL, PENTONVILLE.—We have much pleasure in stating that the Rev. A. M. Henderson resumed his labours in connection with the above place on Sunday, the 1st inst., after an absence of several months in consequence of severe and dangerous illness. During the course of his long affliction many meetings have been held for special prayer on his behalf, and his restoration to health is now gratefully recognised as an answer to

the united and earnest prayer of his people. In order to welcome him on his return a meeting was held on Wednesday, the 4th inst. A large number of friends took tea together in the school-room, which had been most tastefully decorated with vases and festoons of flowers. After tea a public meeting was held, the room being crowded to overflowing. Mr. Saddington having offered up prayer, Mr. C. E. Ogden, the junior deacon, was called upon to preside. After a few opening remarks, Mr. Owen, in an interesting address, gave expression to the universal feeling of joy and thankfulness at seeing the pastor once more among his people. Mr. Balleny, on behalf of the Church and congregation, presented Mr. Henderson with 100 sovereigns, enclosed in an elegant purse worked by two young ladies of the congregation. Mr. Littleford, the senior deacon, having added a few remarks, Mr. Collins, on behalf of the Sunday-school teachers, begged Mr. Henderson's acceptance of a very handsome writing-desk, as a slight mark of their esteem and love; and Mr. Saddington, in an appropriate address, presented the pastor with a beautiful copy of the New Testament, in the name of a member of the congregation. Mr. Henderson, who was very warmly received by the meeting, said the one over-mastering feeling of his heart was that of deep and solemn thankfulness—thankfulness to the Great Father who had sustained and brought him safely through the trial; and thankfulness to the people who had so affectionately sympathised with him, and so earnestly prayed for him. He referred with gratitude to the large number who had come together at the special meetings to intercede for him. He believed he had been restored in answer to those prayers. He rejoiced also that this affliction had been the means of drawing pastor and people more closely together than ever. He concluded by saying that the most appropriate expression of gratitude both from pastor and people would be renewed consecration to the service of the Great Master. Brief addresses of an interesting character were subsequently delivered by Messrs. Frank, Drew, Pittman, Lee, and Young. During the evening the choir, under the direction of Mr. Gale Smith, materially added to the pleasure of the meeting by singing several anthems. Complimentary votes to the singers, to the ladies who had prepared the tea and adorned the room, and to the chairman, having been passed, the pastor closed the meeting by prayer.

ANERLEY.—The Rev. W. Hickman Smith, late of Sheerness, has accepted a cordial invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Anerley, Surrey.

ALTRINCHAM, MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday, the 27th May, an independent church was formed here, consisting of twenty-three members, the result of seven months' evangelistic labour among the working population of Altrincham and Bowdon by the Rev. Alexander Dewar, late of Ormskirk. Immediately on being organised, the church unanimously elected the Rev. A. Dewar pastor, and J. H. Micklem, Esq. deacon.

REDHILL, SURREY.—The Rev. W. P. Dothie, B.A., lately of Halstead, has accepted a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational Church at Redhill, Surrey, and proposes to commence his stated ministry there on the 22nd June. This place, situate at the junction of the Brighton and South-Eastern lines, is one of the most recent and rapid creations of the railway system, and presents every indication of still greater progress in the future than during the past. To provide, in some measure, for the spiritual wants of this new town, about twelve months since the large assembly-room of the Corn Exchange was opened for public service. The result has been most encouraging, and such as to justify the erection of a handsome Gothic church, which will seat upwards of 600 hearers, and will, it is expected, be opened early in August.

WYMONDHAM, LEICESTERSHIRE.—Deeming it a most worthy commemoration of the heroic 2,000 to get our places of worship free of debt, the church and congregation here, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. J. Devine, have been making a vigorous effort to extinguish a debt of about 160l. remaining on their chapel. On Wednesday last a bazaar and anniversary services were held for this purpose. In the morning the Rev. W. S. Edwards, of Bath, preached an impressive sermon, and in the evening delivered a very graphic lecture on his travels in the Desert on the track of the Israelites. Among the ministers and gentlemen present, most of whom took part in the proceedings, were the Revs. Johnson Barker, of Leicester, J. Twidale, of Melton, J. Mason, of Loughborough, G. R. Miall, of Burton Overry, J. C. Fairfax, of Oakham, and Messrs. Cripps, Baines, Davenport, Stafford and Swain of Leicester. Considering that many special efforts have been, and are being, made in the neighbourhood this year, the results are most encouraging though not so great as were at first anticipated. There still remains a debt of something like 70l.; and should any generous friends, feeling anxious that in this Bicentenary year as many chapels as possible should be made free of debt, be disposed to help those who are doing their best to help themselves, either the pastor of the church, or J. Cripps, Esq., the treasurer to the Leicestershire Association, will most thankfully receive such donations.

BLUNTISHAM, HUNTS.—Services in connexion with the first anniversary of the Huntingdonshire Association of Christian Churches were held at this place on Wednesday, 4th of June. The day was extremely fine, and the meetings of a cheering character. Among the ministers and gentlemen present were the Revs. G. B. Thomas, of St. Neots, T. Lloyd, of St. Ives, W. Wylie, of Ramsey, G. Clarke, B.A., of

Huntingdon; Potto Brown, Esq., Bateman Brown, Esq., — Paine, Esq., T. Coote, Esq., and C. B. Tebbutt, Esq. In the morning, the Rev. J. Simmons, M.A., of Bluntisham, preached an earnest and thoughtful sermon on "The Christian Church, and its position in the World," which was attentively listened to by a large audience. The members of the association met in the afternoon, when grants were made to assist several small churches in the county, and other business was transacted; C. B. Tebbutt, Esq., the chairman for the year, presiding. In the evening, a public meeting was held, of great interest; 800 people were present. C. B. Tebbutt, Esq. took the chair, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. G. B. Thomas, T. Lloyd, W. Wylie; by M. Foster, Esq., of Huntingdon, and Mr. Jewson, of Bluntisham. Especial attention was directed to Home Mission operations, which are receiving a new impetus from the association. Seven evangelists are engaged in the county in carrying the light of truth to twenty-eight villages, and a special Bicentenary effort is being made to increase the number of labourers, so as to reach villages still without the Gospel. A colporteur has, also, during the year, sold periodicals and religious works to the number of 12,347—150 being of Bibles. These first annual services were such as to predicate the success and extended usefulness of the association, and the friends of the movement were all cheered by the day's proceedings.

CARMARTHEN.—THE ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The opening of this beautiful little sanctuary, the earliest completed of the Bicentenary edifices, took place on Wednesday and Sunday, the 21st and 25th of May, the ministers officiating being the Rev. Henry Allon and the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., of London, and the Rev. Caleb Morris. On the Sunday preceding the opening sermons had been preached in the Welsh Chapel, Union-street, by the Rev. W. C. Williams, Groeswen, and the Rev. J. Davies, Cwmanan, and collections made in aid of the building-fund, a second chapel in the town having previously made similar collections. On the evening of the 20th a very able lecture was delivered by the Rev. H. Allon, in the Assembly-room, on "Association," &c. Although this is an entirely new English cause in a Welsh town, the congregations on the Wednesday were very full, and on the Sunday following, when the Rev. Caleb Morris, in his original and thoughtful style, preached, they were exceedingly good. It was also gratifying to find that on the second Sunday the attendance was steady and respectable, when the Rev. Professor Nicholas, Ph.D., of Carmarthen College, preached in the morning, and the Rev. Caleb Morris in the evening. The amount received through collections and donations exceeded 170l. This church has been designed by Poulton and Woodman, architects, Reading, and built by Douglas and Co., contractors, Llanelli. The chasteness and solidity of the structure, and its complete adaptation for public worship and instruction, excite universal admiration. The capacity of the church is for 500, and the school and lecture-room behind will hold 200. The total cost, including the freehold site, is nearly 2,300l., towards which the English Congregational Chapel-Building Society is a generous contributor. It is hoped by the promoters of this very interesting and important undertaking that, through further aid from the Bicentenary movement and their own local efforts, the whole of the contract for the erection may, by the end of the year, be paid off.

WILTS AND EAST SOMERSET CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The annual meeting of this association was held at Chippenham, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 27th and 28th. On Tuesday the committees met for the despatch of business; and in the evening a recognition service was held in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. E. S. Hart, M.A., late of Norwich, as pastor of the Tabernacle Church in this town, where the Rev. B. Rees has faithfully laboured for forty years. An appropriate discourse was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. R. Brindley, of Bath. On Wednesday morning a fraternal conference of ministers and members of the united churches was held, when the Rev. H. M. Gunn, of Warminster, delivered a most interesting historical sketch of the ejected ministers of Wilts and East Somerset, conducting his audience by a graphic tour throughout the district, beginning at Salisbury and ending at Bath. Mr. Gunn was requested to publish his address. In the afternoon the general business of the Union was disposed of, and in the evening a public meeting was held, Mr. Jupe, of Mere, in the chair, when the report was presented by the Rev. T. Mann, the secretary of the Union, and the Rev. J. Hartland, of Bristol, delivered a deeply-interesting lecture on "Black Bartholomew Day." The report presents a most encouraging view of the operations of the association, especially in connexion with its main work, home evangelisation. The experiment of united action with the Home Missionary Society is highly satisfactory, securing to small congregations better ministers, to ministers better and more certain stipends, and to contributors a better guarantee for the profitable employment of their money. The Home Missionary Society and other similar institutions appear to work in perfect harmony with the committee of the Union. The income of the Union from all sources is 521l. 4s. 7d.; the expenditure just one shilling more—viz., 521l. 5s. 7d.

BAPTIST COLLEGE, HAVERFORDWEST.—The annual meetings of the above institution were held on Wednesday and Thursday, May 28th and 29th. The students were examined this year in several branches of study by means of written questions. The Rev. D. M. Evans, Llanelli, examined the senior class on the doctrines of the Atonement, and the Rev. G. W. Humphreys, B.A., Merthyr Tydfil, examined

the same class in "Butler's Three Sermons on Human Nature." The second and third classes answered in writing a series of questions on "Butler's Analogy," prepared by the Rev. C. Short, M.A., Swansea. The second class was also examined in the same way in mental science by the Rev. W. B. Bliss, Pembroke Dock. The *visd voce* examination in theology was conducted by the Rev. James Rowe, Fishguard; and in the languages and mathematics by the Rev. C. Short, M.A. These gentlemen reported very favourably of the manner in which the students generally had acquitted themselves. The president's report showed that the session commenced with thirty-five students, of whom seven had received and accepted invitations to become pastors of churches, one had died, and one had not returned after the autumnal recess. Twenty-six students now looked to the committee for aid in the prosecution of their studies. There were, moreover, twenty-six fresh applicants for admission. All these candidates were highly recommended, and they earnestly asked to be speedily admitted. The treasurer's report showed that the funds had been quite exhausted. The arrears of collections and subscriptions would barely suffice to meet the expenses of the society to the end of the financial year, viz., August 1, 1862. Under these circumstances the committee, after much patient and painful deliberation, resolved that all applications should stand over until the annual collections and subscriptions, due in October and November next, should be received. In the meantime a special appeal is to be made to the generous promoters of ministerial education to aid by donations in opening the doors of the college to at least eight or ten young men who have been a long time waiting for the privilege. A sum of 160*l.* added to the year's income would enable the committee to carry on their work with fresh vigour. The public service was held at Hill-park Chapel. The Rev. James Jenkins (Newport) read the Scriptures and prayed; the Rev. James Rowe preached an admirable sermon to the students; and the Rev. W. Owen, Middlemill, concluded with prayer. The meetings were deeply interesting.

STOWMARKET.—The opening of the new Congregational chapel and schools in Stowmarket was reported in this journal on November last. On Wednesday, the 4th of June, a congregational tea-meeting was held in the large school-room, for the purpose of receiving a completed statement of accounts, and adopting means for the payment of the balance. After tea the chair was taken by the pastor of the church, the Rev. J. Reeve, when the business of the meeting was commenced by singing and prayer. After some observations by the chairman upon their position as a congregation, and the special object that had brought them together, L. Wible, Esq., as chairman of the building committee, read a statement of accounts, from which it appeared that the whole outlay, including about 200*l.* on the old premises, and 500*l.* for cottages that had to be cleared away, amounted to the sum of 4,847*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*; towards which there had been obtained by subscriptions, collections, opening services, &c., the sum of 3,249*l.* 4*s.*, leaving a balance of 1,598*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* M. Prentice, Esq., then addressed the meeting, after which a subscription list was opened, and whilst names were being taken, the meeting was addressed by W. Prentice, Esq., L. Wible, Esq., and Mr. Jackson, alternating with singing and sacred music. Soon after ten o'clock, the subscription list being filled, the chairman was able to announce that the whole amount was subscribed. This announcement was received with great cheering, and the whole assembly immediately joined, with deep feeling, in singing the doxology. Votes of thanks having been unanimously passed to the building committee, the friends who had decorated the room for the evening, and those who had generously provided the tea, this most harmonious and successful meeting was concluded with prayer. It is a beautiful illustration of the power of Christian willinghood that, during the last fifteen months, 4,847*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* have been raised for the object, without interfering with the support of the ordinary institutions sustained by the congregations. Three friends have first and last given 1,000*l.* each towards the erection, whilst the poor have cheerfully done their part, and thus practically aided the Bicentenary movement.

Correspondence.

A ST. BARTHOLOMEW BICENTENARY SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As your valuable paper is one of the most conspicuous organs of Nonconformity in the kingdom, and as your aim is to promote the principles of Nonconformity to the utmost of your power, permit me to suggest through your medium the desirableness that a general, and, if possible, a combined effort should be made this year of circulating works bearing on the passing of the Act of Uniformity through the length and breadth of our land. Of course, the wealthy can gratify themselves in the purchase of any work they please upon the subject; but such is not the case with hundreds and thousands of our Sabbath-school teachers, who should know something about the rise of Nonconformity in our country. Would it not be a noble act if the wealthy in our churches were to circulate in all directions such works as those of Mr. Coleman's "Two Thousand Confessors," "English Confessors," &c.? Can we conceive of anything being more conducive to the promotion of the interests of Nonconformity than such an act?

Hoping that my suggestion will not be in vain,
I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
June 13, 1862.

U. L.

THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Pray direct the public attention to the astounding clause in the proposed Police Act (see *Parliamentary Remembrancer*, Saturday, June 7, 1862), by which a police-constable is authorised to arrest *without a warrant* any person he deems loitering about between sunset and sunrise. A police-constable made into a judge; indeed into the worst of tyrants.

The men who bring such bills into Parliament ought to be censured by Parliament. It appears as a ruse to enable game preservers to get their game-preserves protected at the public expense.

89, Great Russell-street,
Bloomsbury, W.C., June 7, 1862.

Yours truly,
JOHN EPPS.

THE PASTORS' RETIRING FUND: A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—When in London I mentioned privately the following suggestion to my excellent friend Dr. Ferguson, the hon. secretary of the Pastors' Retiring Fund, and to other dear brethren, and at their request beg to communicate it through you to the deacons and churches. It is simple, but will, I think, be held to be practicable, opportune, and very fruitful.

More and more hopeful are the prospects of the fund to which I have just referred. The churches are beginning to appreciate its silent influence of blessing. The original 1,000*l.* of Mr. James has grown by increments that have fallen noiselessly, like mountain snow-flakes, to 24,000*l.* Twenty-two already, and in a few months probably twenty-eight, annuitants will have their future lightened by this timely aid. The growth of the fund is, however, less owing to the contributions of the churches than to generous men of whom the Lord is writing—"As ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." It is, nevertheless, to be remembered that the aid of an institution whereby the honoured but incapacitated pastor retires with something like comfort to himself, and thankfully yields his position to another, lifts a burden, not only from his, but from the heart of church officers. Now, ten guineas will make every pastor a life-member of the fund. Very earnestly would I then lay the proposal before the churches that this year, commemorative chiefly of ministerial fidelity and sufferings, should be marked by a general effort to place every pastor in this position. These among other advantages will recommend the suggestion:—

1. Subscribers to the fund will henceforth have the priority of claim assigned them in the applications for annuities. (See Constitution: Condition of Grant). A sore disappointment must fall upon applicants who have had neither means nor friends to secure to them this advantage, and the fruits of that disappointment will be reaped also by churches.

2. The yearly subscription of a guinea, which by law is indispensable to membership, will be superseded by one ten-guinea subscription.

3. Every such subscription will make the pastor a life-member; he will be able to take part in the proceedings of the general meeting to be held yearly, or oftener, if necessary, and to vote in the appointment of managers.

4. Such an effort as is recommended would realise at least 15,000*l.* One thousand pounds has been promised by a generous donor, on the fixed condition that 19,000*l.* be raised during this Bicentenary year. As 4,000*l.* has been already obtained, the sum would be secured.

5. The managers will at their next meeting have reached the limit of their means; but the increase by the method now suggested will at once enable them to meet other pressing claims.

It is true that some pastors from their admiration of the institution and a disinterested desire to help it became at an early period life-members. As one of that number I present this appeal on public grounds. I am, however, so deeply persuaded of the inestimable benefits the fund is already conferring, and of the bitter disappointment which will be felt now that the law relating to the prior claims of subscribers comes into operation, that I most importunately plead with all our deacons to act out this suggestion. No doubt very many of our pastors will never appeal to the fund. But is it nothing that they should have a voice and vote in the deliberations of an institution that must become so vitally important among us? Surely wealthy churches can no longer stand by in indifference. There can be no difficulty in the way. It is a time of suffering, but a time of hallowed impulses to devotion. In churches where the deacons or wealthier members cannot raise the ten guineas, there may be a congregational collection. Church funds may be used. What should hinder the simultaneous offering of the sacramental collection immediately after the two-hundredth anniversary of the "Black Day," as that sad 24th of August is termed by the first pastor of the church here in a touchingly generous notice of his colleague, the saintly Alleine? Churches make an annual offering for aged missionaries and widows. In a commemoration that cannot happen again for a hundred years, what can be more appropriate than a Bicentenary offering for incapacitated ministers at home? Moreover, if they prefer it, the churches, as such, may become subscribers. There need be no delicacy, therefore, about making such a collection for the pastor. He will represent in such a case the subscribing church at the general meeting, as in a similar way he becomes a member of the Congregational Union.

At the recent meeting of the Somerset Association at Wellington, I ventured, at the request of Dr. Ferguson, who was present, to throw out the suggestion of this letter. Instantly a few earnest ladies resolved that their excellent pastor should be a life-member. The same thing was resolved on by a generous farmer for a self-denying country minister. Would that I could summon the pleading words of the sainted originator of the fund, and induce pastors' or deacons' wives who see this appeal to lay it before their sisters. It is our blessedness, as pastors, to have in every church through the land such holy women as Paul spoke of, "who bestow much labour on us," and "are succourers of many." If they, turning aside from the controversy that has been forced on us, would resolve on this practical commemoration of the Two Thousand, long after the storm of conflict has died away, would their little act of service for the successors of these faithful Nonconformists be shedding its ray of gladness over many an aged head

and anxious heart. And the blessing, let it be remembered, will descend from generation to generation.

In closing this appeal, which, with diffidence and affectionate earnestness, I have presented, I venture to add that the churches would be well prepared for this, and other practical fruits of the approaching commemoration, if, on the first three Sunday evenings of August next, we ministers preached on the spirit and piety of the Puritan period. Setting aside certain mistakes in the way of repressing wickedness by law, and holding out inducements to a profession of godliness by secular honours, there is much which would make a vivid portraiture of the theology and spiritual life of the ministers and laity of those times unspeakably useful in our days. The sermons need be, in no sense, controversial, but eminently spirit-stirring. We should thus take away the force of much which is said against our observance, and make it, what we have all along intended, a commemoration to stimulate our own devotion and consecration to the Saviour.

Whether this be so or no I beseech the churches not to let the suggestion of this letter fall to the ground.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

WM. GUEST.

The Parsonage, Paul's Meeting,
Taunton, June 9.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, the Copyright Works of Art Bill was, after some discussion, referred to a select committee.

The Universities (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Red Sea and India Telegraph Company Bill, the object of which is to endeavour to carry out a contract which had been entered into for completing a system of telegraph to India, and which had been in abeyance by the failure of the cable, was read a second time.

EDUCATION AND SECTARIANISM.

The Bishop of ROCHESTER moved for copies of correspondence between the Committee of Privy Council on Education and the committee of a proposed national school at Chishall, relative to an application made for a building grant for the school, and refused by the Committee of Council, upon the ground that there were about sixty families in the district professedly belonging to the Church of England, and about fifty Dissenters. Now there was nothing of a proselytising character in the schools of the National Society beyond what must necessarily be the case in schools connected with the Church of England, and it might be said, with equal truth, that the British and Foreign Society's schools possessed the same character. The principle upon which the grants were originally made was that of encouraging those religious bodies who had been exerting themselves in the cause of the education of the country. But in the present instance, what he felt, and what had been represented to him continually was, that the money powers vested in the educational body was now made to control and influence the religious character of the schools.

The Bishop of WORCESTER took the opportunity of presenting a petition on a like subject from Willoughby, in Lincolnshire. A building grant was refused, the committee declining to aid the promoters in the establishment of a school the pupils of which might, at the discretion of the manager, be compelled to learn the Church of England catechism and to attend the parish church. It was not possible that they could be compelled to attend the parish church, for the reason that it was two miles off; and the rule with regard to the catechism did not apply to infant schools.

The Bishop of ST. ASAPH mentioned another case in his own diocese, where, it having been proposed to rebuild the old national school and a house of residence for the master on a new site, an application for a grant in aid was refused under similar circumstances to those stated by the Bishop of Rochester. In the parish alluded to the landed proprietors were almost all members of the Church of England, but as there were several Dissenters amongst the inhabitants who petitioned against the grant, it was not made.

Earl GRANVILLE stated that it was a mistake to suppose that the rule which had been acted on in these cases was a new one, whereas it had always existed. In any place where there was a population more than sufficient for one school, and that population was composed of two or more religious denominations, and it was thought better to have separate schools rather than include the different denominations in the one school, two were cheerfully aided. In the case alluded to the population was about 1,000, and there were only 172 children of the Church of England, while there were 252 children attending Dissenters' schools, and as it was not likely that one school, and that a Church school, would be satisfactory in such a case, the application for the grant was refused. In the case of Roman Catholics, the grant was made because they could not attend the Church schools in consequence of the rule that the Scriptures were to be taught in them without note or comment.

The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S did not consider the noble earl's explanation at all satisfactory. He believed there was a struggle going on between the Committee of Council and the National Society; the object of the former being to force the society, sooner or later, to modify their rules, by the introduction of a conscience clause. This, he believed, was the secret of the whole transaction. He believed that

there was no need of any such clause, but he should rejoice if the society would so modify their terms of union as to make their practice conformable to their regulations. (Hear, hear.)

Lord REDSDALE, as a vice-president of the National Society, knew that there had been a change in the practice in regard to the distribution of these funds.

Lord OVERSTONE deprecated religious discussions upon this great and sacred subject of the education of the people. When he became possessed of the parish in which he now resided he found the schools in an unhappy state, and a great controversy going on between the National Society and the Privy Council. He was determined not to listen to those differences, but to have new schools built at his own expense, and, with the assistance of the school-pence, to maintain them. He placed those schools in the hands of the clergyman of the parish, who he knew to be sincere in his desire for the promotion of education. He knew they would be conducted according to Church of England principles; but at the same time he told them to remember the power and holy influence of conciliation. He believed that those schools were in a sound and useful condition, and that that result had been accomplished by insisting on all offensive forms and symbols being removed, and allowing only that to be retained which should show that they were exclusively Church of England schools. If this practice were generally adopted he believed that the education of the children would win its way to the hearts and feelings of all classes of the people. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of LLANDAFF said the practice which had been referred to by the noble lord was the system which had been adopted and followed by the National Society schools throughout the land. At any rate, it was the system practised in his diocese. But if the practice complained of by his right rev. friend the Bishop of Rochester became general, they would have no schools at all in the small rural parishes of the country. But, after all, the great truth remained, that the only persons who assisted in building and maintaining these schools belonged to the Church of England.

The motion was then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned to Friday, the 13th inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL BENTINCK.

On Thursday, in answer to Mr. Coningham, Sir G. LEWIS said that the retirement on half-pay of Colonel Bentinck, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, did not take place under the warrant of 1861, under which no officer can retire until after a service of twenty-five years, but under exceptional circumstances, in the exercise of the discretion of the Crown; and so far from the compulsory retirement of that officer being looked on by himself and his friends as an act of favour and leniency, it was understood that they considered that he had been harshly and severely dealt with.

IRISH DISTRESS.

Lord PALMERSTON having moved the adjournment of the House till Thursday next, Mr. MAGUIRE appealed to the noble lord to give information relative to the reports of a Poor-law inspector on the state of distress in Cork, which had been refused to him by Sir R. Peel. He asked for the production of an official report, by an officer sent down to make an inquiry by the Government. Mr. V. SCULLY pressed the same request, and called attention to the unsettled state of Ireland. Lord PALMERSTON said that he would consider whether any part of the papers could properly be produced. A discussion then ensued, in which Mr. Whiteside, Lord Fermoy, Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Cogan, Mr. Lefroy, and Colonel French took part, on the state of crime in Ireland. Sir G. GREY, admitting the duty of the Government to protect life and property in Ireland, pointed out that measures, such as increasing the police, and issuing a special commission for the trial of persons accused of crime, had been taken. He trusted that it would not be supposed that the continuance of agrarian outrages would tend to produce any unjust and extravagant legislation on the subject of the rights of landlord and tenant in Ireland. The motion for adjournment was agreed to.

THE LAW OF SURNAMES.

On going into supply, Mr. ROEBUCK stated that a Mr. Jones, who had assumed the name of Herbert without a Royal license, had been refused admission at Court, refused a commission in the militia, and an objection had been made by the Home Secretary to his being put on the commission of the peace, on account of his change of name without a Royal license. He wished to know from the Home Secretary whether his name had been authoritatively used in proceedings which were contrary to law; for every man in this country had a right to take what name he pleased, when assumed publicly and *bona fide*.

Sir G. GREY said he took no part in the matter except acknowledging the receipt of copies of a correspondence on the subject from the lord-lieutenant of the county of Wales where the occurrences took place. Refusal to allow Mr. Jones to be presented could hardly have been given, as this affair took place in March, and no presentations have taken place. Nor was he aware that a commission in the militia had been refused; and certainly he had refused to have Mr. Jones's name put on the commission of the peace. There could be no doubt that a gentleman could change his name if it was intended to do so permanently; but in this case there was a doubt raised whether a commission, which must be given in the real name, could be

given in another, merely at the request of a person desirous of changing his name, before his new designation had acquired a permanent character.

THE FORTIFICATION SCHEME.

Mr. OSBORNE inquired when, and if at an early period, it was intended to bring on the subject of the loan for fortifications. Sir G. C. LEWIS said that on the first day after the holidays he would endeavour to name a day for bringing on the subject.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into committee of supply, commencing with the vote for the improvement of education in Ireland.

On the vote of 5,473*l.* for the University of London,

Mr. A. SMITH moved that the vote be reduced by 473*l.* Mr. SCULLY supported the motion, observing on the thinness of attendance in the House, there being only six hon. members on the Opposition benches, four on the Government benches, and six, including himself, but not including the hon. and economical member for Halifax (Mr. Stansfeld) — (a laugh) — below the gangway, to guard the public purse. The amendment was negatived by forty-one against eight.

Upon the vote of 2,312*l.* for the Queen's University in Ireland, there was a good deal of discussion. On the further vote of 4,800*l.* for defraying certain expenses of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, Mr. F. PEEL said that the vote related to miscellaneous expenses, and it was expected that it would be reduced by about 1,000*l.* annually.

Major O'REILLY asked what the intentions of the Government were with regard to continuing certain professorships. In some cases the professors had little or nothing to do.

In Belfast the professor of agriculture taught an agricultural class which was attended by one student; and a class on the diseases of farm animals, likewise attended by one student only. In Cork the professor of agriculture had three students, one of whom had matriculated; and in Galway there was a class of six students. With regard to the professors of Celtic languages, in Belfast the office was vacant; in Cork there were two students, both of whom he found obtained prizes — (laughter) — and in Galway there were two. In the faculty of law there were last year two professors and four students, and this year the number had increased to ten; and in Galway there were seven pupils. When the professor of law went to Galway he asked the porter where he was to find the jurisprudence class, and the reply he received was, "Oh, please your honour, he's sick." (Laughter.) He wished to ask whether it was intended to continue to ask for money for the salaries of professors who were very excellent men no doubt, but who had no classes.

Sir R. PEEL said it was the intention of the Government to reduce the number of professors by three in each college. The vote was eventually agreed to.

On the vote of 2,500*l.* for theological professors and incidental expenses of the General Assembly's College at Belfast, and for retired allowances to professors of the Belfast Academical Institution.

Mr. BAXTER strongly objected, as a Dissenter of this country, to paying ecclesiastical Dissenting professors of Ireland out of the public purse. He understood that the number of students educated by the professors of divinity at this institution was three, and the charge for the professorship to the country was 1,500*l.*, or 500*l.* for each student. He protested against the vote, but would not in the then state of Ireland divide against it.

Mr. DAWSON said it was these professors to whom that part of Ireland was due for being superior in morality to all others.

Mr. F. CROSSLEY was entirely opposed to the principle of the vote, and if his hon. friend would divide he would vote against it.

After a few words from Mr. DILLWYN, who also advised that the sense of the committee should be taken, and an intimation from Mr. C. Ewing that they ought to proceed upon the same principle in this case as in that of Maynooth,

The Committee divided:—

Ayes	...	...	...	...	75
Noes	...	...	...	...	21
Majority	...	...	...	...	—54

The vote was accordingly affirmed.

Amongst the other votes was 29,012*l.* for the British Museum, which was moved by Mr. Walpole, who gave a detailed account of the proceedings connected with and the state of the Museum during the past year. The Museum was now open from May to the middle of August from ten to eight, instead of as formerly from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. He wished these facilities had been taken more advantage of by the working classes, but he thought they did not care to visit the institution in the evening. The vote, after a short discussion, was agreed to.

Having finished the votes in class four, the House resumed.

The other business was gone through, and the House adjourned till to-morrow (Thursday).

HOW TO BE MISERABLE.—Think about yourself; about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, what people think of you; and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil every thing you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything which God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose on earth or in heaven either.—*Kingsley's Sermons.*

THE LATE DEBATE ON NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

In the Postscript of our last number we were able only to give an outline of the important debate on our national expenditure, raised by Mr. Stansfeld's motion. We now subjoin extracts from some of the more noteworthy speeches delivered on the occasion:—

A NEAT ARITHMETICAL CALCULATION.—A sum of 70,000,000*l.* represents an income-tax of 6*s.* in the pound. (Hear, hear.) Take the wages of a working man at the high average of 1*l.* per week, and assume his family to number five persons. 70,000,000*l.* a-year means the wages, sustenance, clothing, and education of 7,000,000 of the population of these islands. (Hear.) We are in the habit of looking at figures very differently from different points of view. We have been in the habit of speaking of the marvellous proportions and growth of our commerce with feelings of something like wonder and astonishment. In 1860 the amount of our exports of British produce reached a grand total of 136,000,000*l.* sterling; but what proportion of that gross value represented the profit out of which we had to spare? What portion of it represented the wages paid for labour? What portion of it represented the hard cash paid down for the raw materials imported into this country before that labour was bestowed on it? I have seen a calculation in accordance with which the total earnings in the shape of wages and salaries in the vastest industry which the world has ever known—the cotton trades and manufactures of this country, with all its dependent and subsidiary trades—taken at the point of highest prosperity, reached the amount of some 25,000,000*l.* a-year. More than that amount is now yearly swallowed up by the Naval and Military Estimates of the country in time of peace, and thus it comes to pass that the whole of this vast industry, that all the labours of these teeming hives of men who make England what she is, go for nothing set against this vast expenditure in the ultimate balance-sheet of the nation.—*Mr. Stansfeld.*

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.—In 1853-54 the estimates for the army, ordnance, and commissariat amounted to 9,635,790*l.* In 1862-63 the same estimates were 14,317,310*l.*, an increase of 4,681,661*l.* in nine years. (Hear, hear.) What was there in the circumstances of the internal condition of the country, or its relations with other Powers, to prevent a reduction of the army by 20,000 men—(Hear, hear)—if we still left them with 23,000 more troops than they had in 1854, and all the volunteers? Then the Government had gone on manufacturing the material of war to an amount that certainly said little for its foresight or judgment. He was informed that there were in store, at Woolwich, enough cannon-balls to last an army in the field for three years, even if it were engaged every day. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) And he was told that all this enormous store—greater than any other country ever had—was now totally useless, as it must all be recast in consequence of the recent improvements in artillery. (Hear, hear.) Passing now from the army to the navy, he would state some facts well worthy of the attention of the House. In the year 1853-54 the number of men and boys voted for the navy was 45,500. Nine years had passed, and the number was 76,000. The Navy Estimates in 1853-54 were 6,235,493*l.* In 1862-63 they were 11,794,305*l.*, being an increase of 5,558,812*l.*, or between 90 and 100 per cent. He did not believe that the country was aware that the increase on the two services during the past nine years was 10,250,000*l.*, or about the same amount as was produced by the income-tax. If hon. gentlemen opposite who so disliked the income-tax countenanced, not a sham, but a real reduction of expenditure, they might get rid of the tax altogether. (Hear, hear.) In 1853-54 there was no Naval Reserve. He believed that to be an admirable force, and he begrudged none of the money applied to it. Upon the authority of the Secretary to the Admiralty, it was stated a few months ago to number 10,000, and he had no doubt it was greatly increased at the present moment. But the noble lord the Secretary to the Admiralty had also made the remarkable statement that, irrespective of men afloat, we had 40,800 men ready to go on board her Majesty's ships if any emergency required their presence. (Hear, hear.) He wished to call attention to a comparison between our position and that of France. We had serving in the Royal navy more men and boys than the whole mercantile marine of France. We had voted 76,000 men and boys, and all the French mercantile marine consisted of only 70,000, scattered over all parts of the world. It was often said that the French had a powerful reserve in their maritime inscription, which was becoming more and more unpopular every day. But that inscription included not only the 70,000 scattered over the world, but all fishermen who hoisted the French flag, all boatmen employed on the navigable rivers in France, and all the labourers, mechanics, and artisans engaged in the French dockyards. What reason was there to fear France, when for these 70,000 we had 300,000, and if we reckoned all the classes included in the maritime inscription a force of more than 500,000? (Hear, hear.) Another noteworthy fact was the decadence of the mercantile marine of France, which must be the nursery of the navy in every country. Our mercantile marine in the worst of times had steadily increased, but he found that in 1859 there was a positive decrease in French tonnage of 42,000 tons as compared with the year 1857. The people of England had now found out that all the stories about the increased screw-liners in France and the increased number of men in the navy of France were apocryphal. (Hear, hear.) But it was said that France had more iron ships. He admitted that while the Admiralty were going on in a jog-trot way, building sailing-ships, France abandoned them for screw liners, and afterwards abandoned screw liners for iron ships while we were still building screw vessels. It was the explanation of the "panic," if the noble lord would allow him to use the term, with regard to France. We had lost a great deal of time, it was true, but in a race of the kind England could not be defeated by any country in the world. The papers on the subject of the French navy, which had been delivered that morning, must dissipate all illusions. (Hear, hear.) In the spring of 1860 the Secretary to the Admiralty told the House that the French would very soon have five iron ships at sea. It was the month of June, 1862, and only

one of those vessels was at sea. (Hear, hear.) Last year the noble lord stated there would be fifteen. The number then rose to twenty-seven, and now the noble lord seemed to delight in the idea that our neighbours across the Channel would have thirty-six iron-cased ships. But where were they, and what were they? (Cheers.) Only six of these vessels were afloat. Ten which were building were going on very slowly. The majority were small batteries, never intended to cross the ocean at all, and the others only formed part of a paper programme, which he should not be surprised to find was not realised when some recent invention rendered such vessels totally unnecessary.—*Mr. Baxter.*

ENGLAND'S MEANS OF DEFENCE.—Counting our regular army, which for some years on the average has never numbered less than 100,000 men, you have in England, or, at least in the United Kingdom, a body of disciplined men accustomed to the use of arms of not less than from 350,000 to 400,000 men, a garrison for these islands equal almost to the army of France, and in addition you have the command of the Channel with your fleet. (Hear, hear.) Therefore I say, as far as our home defences are concerned, we have not been idle or unsuccessful in our exertions; and it is difficult to conceive how any country can be in a position more completely secure than Great Britain is at this present moment. I must say I was astonished that, even within the recent period of the last weeks, when we had a discussion on this subject, the noble lord at the head of the Government concluded the debate by stating his view of the defences to be that the country should be prepared for an invasion of its shores by its nearest neighbour—prepared for some midnight foray on a cordial ally. (Laughter and cheers.) Such a declaration confounds civilisation; and if a policy be founded on such principles, it must lead to national disaster. (Cheers.)—*Mr. Disraeli.*

ARMED TO THE TEETH.—You have completely armed your regular troops, in amount exceeding 200,000 men, with the most perfect weapon of modern invention—the Enfield rifle; you have armed your militia, your volunteers, you have armed even Canada, with the Enfield rifle; and having done all this, you have in store, at this moment, a number of Enfield rifles capable of arming your regular forces, your militia, your volunteers, and even Canada, for the space of ten years. (Hear, hear.) If you have effected these great results with your small arms, what have you done with your artillery? You have armed the whole of your foreign garrisons with Armstrong guns; you have armed your domestic garrisons with the same weapon; you have completely armed the whole of your field artillery with Armstrong guns; and you have this current year, 1862-63, voted money which will produce nearly 2,500 Armstrong guns, two-thirds having a calibre which altogether gives you about 5,000 guns of that character. You have done more than this—you have at this moment military stores which both in number and effectiveness exceed any collection of stores which this country has had for the last fifty years.—*Ibid.*

THE QUESTION CAN'T BE BLINKED.—Financial embarrassment is not a subject to be got rid of by a vote of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) It is not like a question of the propriety, I may say of the policy, of an ancient institution. You may form a party in defence of an ancient institution, and if you have got a majority in the country you may succeed, but if you have only a minority it may be a long time before you discover it, and before your opponents discover it, and a thousand things may occur to prevent a decision. But where there is financial embarrassment the results are certain, and comparatively speaking, immediate, and a Minister may be a most popular Minister, he may have 200 majority in this House, but if his policy is that two and two make five (a laugh), the time will come when all his majorities will not be able to maintain him in his pride of place. (Cheers.)—*Ibid.*

MR. STANFELD'S SPEECH.—So far as I could follow the hon. gentleman, his speech was a speech in favour of illimitable expenditure, and of national bankruptcy. There was not a country in Europe that was not pregnant with revolution and anarchy, and at last he treated the House to a grand dissolving view of cosmopolitan chaos which the noble lord seemed to welcome with alacrity and glee (laughter), feeling that a state of permanent disorder must give him illimitable tenure of the office which he now possesses. (Renewed laughter.) But I must take, I believe, a more practical, and certainly a more prosaic, view of the condition of Europe. I cannot throw any prophetic glance over alumbering Slavonic populations. (Laughter.) I will leave for the moment even the unity of Italy to the care of the noble lord. The noble lord told me the other night that he had observed that no generous word of sympathy or approbation ever came from me in favour of the Italians. (Hear, hear.) That cannot be said of the noble lord. Words enough he has given the Italians, but what more he has given them the Italians know best. (Cheers and laughter.)

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.—Four millions of armed men in Europe for fifteen years have exhausted and impoverished Europe.—*Ibid.*

THE FAVOURITE BOLTED.—I am not surprised, therefore, that my right hon. friend (Mr. Walpole) was shaken by the statement of the noble lord, which, although loudly supported by those about him, did not appear to me to recommend itself to the sense of propriety of the House generally. (Hear, hear.) No doubt the statement has produced considerable effect, because, if the noble lord really means to say that an attempt on the part of the House of Commons to make his resolution on finance intelligible is an effort to upset the Government, there is no doubt that it gives quite a new aspect to the proposal. I cannot conceal from myself the alarming consequences which might attend even the candid observations of my right hon. friend on this subject. If I had any intention such as the noble lord supposes, I do not know that I should have asked my right hon. friend to move this resolution; but it appeared to me that the resolution, on the expediency of which the House was universally decided, ought to be one that should secure the good opinion of the country, or at least that respect which an intelligible purpose always commands. I am not prepared to suggest any course which should defeat that object. To-morrow, I believe, we shall all be engaged elsewhere. (A laugh.) I dare say many hon. gentlemen who take more interest than I do in that noble pastime will have their favourites, and I hope they will not be so unlucky as to find their favourites bolting. (Laughter and cheers.) If any are

placed in that dilemma, they will be better able to understand and sympathise with my feelings on this occasion. (A laugh.) I was extremely anxious that this resolution should have been adopted by the House, and I confess I had not myself much doubt that the noble lord would have taken it. (Hear, hear.)—*Ibid.*

A COMPLIMENT TO THE OPPOSITION LEADER.—I think it is rather an enviable distinction of the right hon. gentleman that on two occasions—first in 1859, and again last year—he was the first to make the suggestion that, instead of keeping up this foolish rivalry with France, we should try to make some arrangement for procuring peace and quietness between the two countries on cheaper terms. (Hear, hear.) It seems to me that the present moment is peculiarly opportune for such an arrangement. You have got to the end of wooden ship-building, and you have not yet made an iron fleet. Let the two Governments, who are so friendly as to enter into offensive and defensive wars and to make treaties of commerce, and who may therefore be supposed to entertain feelings of confidence towards each other, exercise their friendship in the most elementary way by saying, "Don't let us arm ourselves unnecessarily, but let us do what we can to save our people from heavy taxation." (Hear, hear.)—*Mr. Cobden.*

AN OFFER THAT OUGHT NOT TO BE REFUSED.—At the present moment the French have only four iron-cased ships—La Gloire and three other frigates—completed; they have no more. In May last year the right hon. baronet the member for Droitwich said that the Solferino and the Magenta, two of these iron-cased vessels, were going to be launched in the ensuing month. They are not yet launched, nor will they be launched for the next three or four months. Such is an illustration of the way these things are exaggerated. (Hear, hear.) Why can't the noble lord, I say, take the matter in hand? If he can't, let some one else do so. (Cheers.) What I mean by that is that it is not an impossible thing to do. I will engage for it to be done; nay, if I were not afraid of alarming my right hon. friend the member for Stroud, I might add I would undertake to do it. (A laugh, and cheers.) Consider what a happy change would be made in the state of your preparations and your finances if such an arrangement could be effected. I don't speak of any written formal agreement or diplomatic act. All I want is that a Government which professes to be so friendly with the French Government—a Government which came into office upon two grounds, first, to give us a Reform Bill—(cheers and laughter)—and, secondly, to keep us on terms of friendship with France—a Government which calls itself, *par excellence*, the friend of France, should take the matter in hand and see what can be done.—*Ibid.*

THE SITUATION.—Well, what is the state of things we have got to? If we talk of economy up starts the noble viscount and cries out, "I will have no economy, that's a party question." (Cheers and laughter.) The right hon. gentleman and sensitive member for Cambridge University attends a meeting. (Mr. Walpole—"No, no.") No, he don't attend it, then; but he has such confidence in his party that he keeps away and agrees to move an amendment, and then

Back recoils, he knows not why,
E'en at the sound himself has made.

(Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman was bound, before he brought everybody down here in crowds, to have made up his mind, and to have known the effect of what he was about to say. It will not do for him to come down here, and, with hearse-like moans and with as much solemnity of manner as if the British Constitution were at stake, to say, "No, I like economy much, but I prefer Lord Palmerston." It was the duty of the right hon. gentleman to have thought of all that before he put himself, his party, and what I think is of infinitely more consequence, the country, in the position in which we now find ourselves. (Hear, hear.)—*Mr. Osborne.*

A NEW WAY OF PUTTING THE QUESTION.—I hope that all nations struggling for liberty will succeed on their own merits; but if for Italian unity we are to be called on for that self-defence of which we have heard something to-night, and if for that self-defence we are to be called on for a loan of 11,500,000*l.*, then, much as I love Italian unity, I love British integrity more. (Hear, hear.) I warn the House, and those hon. gentlemen who allow that red herring to be drawn across their trail so often—(Hear, hear)—that, fond as they may be of Italian unity, there is a duty which they owe to this country in the shape of British expenditure—(Hear, hear)—and, however much I may sympathise with a people struggling for their liberty, I sympathise with the British taxpayer more. (Hear, hear.)—*Ibid.*

THE ISSUE OF THE WHOLE.—Is the member for Bradford so soft—(a laugh)—as really to believe that by this motion we have got any economy? The effect of it is this—we have made the noble viscount stronger than ever. (Cheers.) I hear the cheer of the hon. member for Perth, who, as a banker, of course delights in the circulation of money, but by "stronger than ever," I mean that the noble viscount will be more unchecked than ever. He will come down here and propose votes for national fortifications, and you will support him. (Cries of "No," and "Hear, hear.")—*Ibid.*

DIVISION.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The following are the minority of sixty-five who voted for Mr. Stanfield's motion in favour of retrenchment on the 3rd inst.:—

AYES.		
Ayrton, A S	Greville, Col	Potter, E
Baines, E	Hadfield, G	Robertes, T J
Barnes, T	Hennessy, J P	Seely, C
Bazley, T	Heygate, W U	Seymour, W D
Bulkeley, Sir R	Hibbert, J T	Shelley, Sir J V
Buxton, C	Horuby, W H	Sidney, T
Caird, J	Kekewich, S T	Smith, J B
Childers, R C	Kershaw, J	Sullivan, M
Clay, J	Langton, W H	Sykes, Col
Clifton, Sir R	Lawson, W	Talbot, C R
Cobden, R	Leatham, E A	Taylor, P A
Coningham, W	Lee, W	Tomline, G
Cox, W	Lewis, H	Trelawny, Sir J S
Crossley, F	Lindsay, W S	Warner, E
Dalglish, R	MacEvoy, E	Westhead, J P
Dillwyn, L L	MacMahon, P	Whalley, G H
Dodson, J G	Maguire, J F	White, J
Douglas, Sir C	Marsh, M H	Willoughby, Sir H
Doulton, F	Mildmay, H F	Wyld, J
Dunlop, A M	Mills, A	
Ewing, H	Pease, H	
Fernoy, Lord	Peto, Sir S M	
Forster, W E	Pilkington, J	

The names of Messrs. Scholefield and Bright do not appear in the division list, from a very simple cause. It was generally believed in the House that no division would be taken that night, and it had been arranged that the adjournment of the debate should be moved by Mr. Cobden. Under this impression Messrs. Scholefield and Bright left by the midnight train for Birmingham, in order to be present at the inauguration of the Sturge memorial. Had the honourable gentlemen been present they would have voted for Mr. Stanfield's motion.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains a notification of the blockade of the Mexican ports of Tampico and Alvirado. The evening papers assert that President Lincoln will postpone the presentation to Congress of the treaty with Mexico until after the result of the intervention of France.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article upon America, signed by M. de Limayrac, arguing for the impossibility of the conquest of the South by the North. The writer maintains that mediation alone will succeed in putting an end to a war disastrous alike to the interests of humanity and of Europe.

The *Patrie* reports that France, Austria, and Russia will undertake measures relative to Montenegro.

The *Patrie* says that both France and Russia reject the proposition of the Porte to participate in defraying the expenses of reconstructing the cupola of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The same journal further says:—"It is asserted that France and Russia have equally rejected the proposal of the Porte to cause the other Catholic Powers to contribute to this outlay." The *Patrie* adds:—"It is impossible to foresee the future if the Eastern question is transferred to this ground, and if the great Powers, formerly enemies but not allies, should see all the Christian populations in the East group themselves around them."

The committee of the Corps Législatif on the Budget propose the rejection by the Corps Législatif of the additional tax on salt, and the adoption of that on sugars, which will come into operation after the 1st July, 1862. The committee also propose the rejection of the projected taxes on invoices and receipts, and of the proposal to augment the fixed registry dues. They recommend the passing of the proposed increase in the stamp tax, to vary according to the size of the paper. The committee also recommend the temporary re-establishment of the tax of a second decime for the registry, which would produce about twenty-seven millions, and would allow of the balancing of the revenue and expenditure. The committee agree with the Council of State that the taxes on horses and carriages should only be levied in communes containing more than 1,200 inhabitants. Finally, the committee reject the amendment of M. Granier de Cassagnac to the effect that a tax should be levied on incomes proceeding from capital in money or rentes.

It has been decided to send reinforcements to Mexico, but that they will not set out until October.

ITALY.

The Rattazzi Ministry has gained an easy victory over its opponents in the matter of the Sarnico affair. Signor Rattazzi declared in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday that the Government had never encouraged premature hopes of the solution of the Roman question, nor had it ever sent Garibaldi money or joined in any of the enterprises proposed to it. He was of opinion that they ought to use moral means only for the working out of the Roman difficulty, and that the Government alone ought to regulate the armaments. The Chamber endorsed these views by rejecting the motion for an inquiry by 189 to 33 votes, and passed a resolution which reads very like a vote of confidence. Twenty-eight members abstained from voting.

On the 8th the Minister of Finance made his financial statement. He said that the year 1860 closed with a deficit of 23,500,000*l.*; 1861, with 28,000,000*l.* in hand; and that in 1862 there would be a deficit of 500,000,000*l.* This deficit, however, would be reduced to 225,000,000*l.* by the taxes already voted and in course of collection, as well as by the extraordinary resources afforded by concessions for railways and canals, and by the emission of Treasury bonds already authorised. The Minister proposed the sale of the public demesnes by auction in estimating the proceeds by the amount of their net revenue; the sale of certain Church property, whose value greatly exceeds the entire deficit; and the increase of Treasury bonds by 100,000,000*l.* The Budget is said to have produced a favourable impression, and caused a rise in the last Italian loan.

ROME.

The *fête*, celebrating the canonisation of the Japanese Martyrs, was solemnised with perfect order on the 8th. The ceremony lasted six hours, and was attended by 44 cardinals and 243 bishops, as well as by the diplomatic corps. The basilica of the Vatican was magnificently decorated, and lighted by 10,000 wax tapers. The Marquis de Lavalette contributed 3,000*l.* towards the solemnity.

Another telegram from Rome of the 8th inst. says:—"The Convocation has terminated without any disturbance. A consistory will be held to-morrow. The Bishops will present an address to the Pope, expressing their sympathy for the Holy Father and promising their support. A grand banquet was held afterwards at the Vatican, at

which nearly 400 Cardinals and Bishops were present."

It is calculated that the aggregate amount of St. Peter's pence money brought to Rome by the bishops comes to 100,000*l.* sterling.

The National Committee has published a proclamation exhorting patriots to abstain from all manifestations during these *fiets*, and to rely upon it that the French army will soon evacuate Rome. This placard was torn down by the gendarmes.

A telegram from Rome announces the first fruits of General Goyon's recall. The French troops have seized two waggons laden with arms near Albano, fourteen miles from Rome, which were being escorted by Pontifical gendarmes.

VENETIA.

Accounts from Venetia state that the Austrian Government is concentrating a great force in that province and in the Tyrol. The reported reduction of the army does not seem as yet to be finding effect. Various dismissals and arrests of students—no doubt for national sentiments or utterances—have been taking place in Padua.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Deputies have voted their address and King William has received it. The address proposed by the commission, modified in accordance with an amendment asking for a reduction of taxation, was ultimately adopted, and it had the sanction of a large majority—219 to 101. The conservative, Polish, old-liberal, catholic, and some progressist members formed the minority. The address proposed by Baron von Vinke, which was moderately liberal in tone, and the conservative amendment of Herr Reichensperger, were rejected by a large majority. On Saturday his Majesty received the members chosen to present the address, and made a reply from which very little can be drawn except that he is in full accord with his Ministers, and means to adhere to the constitution and his programme.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has just issued a circular which indicates in a most remarkable manner the progress of constitutionalism in even the remotest corners of Europe. The Government of the Czar actually tells the people of Russia that it cannot longer continue to govern them in the paternal fashion, and that they must set about helping to manage their own affairs! All governors of cities are to convene the assemblies of the citizens for the examination of the new plan of administration for the communes.

The Emperor has signed the ukase, appointing the Grand Duke Constantine Namiestnik (not Viceroy) of Poland. It is said that the Grand Duke will remain in Poland one year. The Marquis Wielopolski is to be entrusted with the charge of the chief civil administration, and General Lüders with the command-in-chief of the Russian army garrisoning Poland. The vice-royalty of the Poles, if he succeeds in satisfying and pacifying them, eventually is to be conferred upon the Grand Duke Michael, the youngest of the Emperor's brothers.

TURKEY.

According to a telegram from Soutari the Turkish troops have achieved another great victory over the Montenegrins. On the 1st inst. 8,000 or 10,000 men, under command of the Prince in person, attacked the Turkish army with great vigour. The Turks received them with a murderous fire, and afterwards charged in a manner which forced the Montenegrins to retreat. The retreat afterwards changed into a flight into the mountains, where they were pursued by the Turkish troops. The Montenegrin loss is stated at 500 or 600, while that of the Turks is 26 killed, and a considerable number wounded. This is the Turkish report—the Montenegrins may probably have a different version of the story.

The *Presse* publishes a report that an armistice had been concluded between the Turks and the Montenegrins.

Dervisch Pasha has forced a passage at Rusiatmos and occupied Niksieh. The losses upon both sides are unknown, but are stated to be considerable.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The New York bar has decided that there was no cause for revoking Mr. Edwin James's license as a member.

Grasshoppers, says the *Lloyd of Pesth*, are committing immense damage in the southern provinces of Hungary.

General Klapka, in a published letter, renounces all intervention in the direction of the affairs of the Hungarian emigration.

The Jamaica Cotton Company is reported as proceeding satisfactorily. About 2,000*lb.* weight of cotton had been shipped to England, and other shipments would speedily follow.

The Spanish Government has made a claim upon the Haytian republic to restore the old limits which separated the Dominican from the Haytian territory. Geffard has repudiated the claim, and the question is to be referred to the arbitration of England and France.

A MILITANT CARDINAL.—On Sunday Cardinal Wiseman harangued a couple of hundred lads who were employed to sing hymns to the bishops in front of the Altieri Palace, and told them that, if need were, they must renounce song and take up the sword in defence of the Holy See.—*Letter from Rome.*

DISTRESS AMONG THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN "DIGGERS."—A letter dated Victoria, March 25th, represents that place as overflowing with able-bodied men out of employment, many of whom are persons who started from Victoria for the Cariboo and other mines about a month ago and were obliged to return. Most of these were penniless, and no employment was to be had. The proper time for starting would be the middle of May. Another gold district has been discovered nearer the coast, and it costs one-third less to get there. The gold is not so coarse as that of Cariboo, but is quite as rich.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen and Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the Private Chapel of Windsor Castle. The Dean of Windsor officiated, and administered the sacrament of the Holy Communion.

We are happy to state that her Majesty is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and takes daily drives in the vicinity of the Park and other secluded retreats in that neighbourhood.—*Court Journal.*

After the marriage of the Princess Alice, which we are enabled to state will positively take place on the 1st proximo, the Royal bride and bridegroom will retire to the beautiful seat of Captain Harcourt, at St. Clare, Ryde, Isle of Wight.—*Court Journal.*

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday. Most of the Cabinet Ministers have left town for the holidays. Lord Palmerston has gone with Lady Palmerston to Broomfield Hall, Herts; Mr. Gladstone on a visit to his brother, Captain Gladstone; the Duke of Newcastle to his seat, Clumber-park, Notts; Earl Granville was staying on Saturday evening at Windsor Castle; Sir George Grey is at his seat in Northumberland; the Secretary of State for War and Lord Stanley of Alderley remain in town.

Rumours are current of the imminence of a series of important judicial changes. Dr. Lushington, the Judge of the Court of Admiralty and the Dean of the Court of Arches, is, it is said, about to retire, and report points to Mr. Baron Wilde as his successor. For the vacant seat thus made in the Court of Exchequer the names of various probable occupants are mentioned: notably those of Mr. Collier, Sir David Dundas, Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, Mr. Serjeant Pigot, and Mr. R. Lush.

The Post says the gradual elevation of Mr. Walpole to the leadership of the Conservative party in the House of Commons is a circumstance which cannot be contemplated without lively satisfaction by politicians of every shade of opinion.

On Saturday last his Highness Mahomed Said Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, with Mustapha, his nephew, and a numerous suite, disembarked from the steam yacht at the Woolwich Arsenal Pier, and at twelve o'clock proceeded by special train on the North Kent Railway to London, for the purpose of taking possession of a residence in the vicinity of Wimbledon, which has been engaged for his Highness. The retinue which accompanied his Highness from Woolwich consists of about sixty persons, including bakers, cooks, and other servants, and a band of twenty-six performers. His Highness will remain in England about two months. On Monday the Lord Chamberlain, by the Queen's command, proceeded to Melrose House, Wandsworth, to pay his respects, on the part of her Majesty, to the Viceroy of Egypt.

To-day the Japanese Ambassadors will take their departure from England. They go hence to the Netherlands, proceeding afterwards to Prussia, and thence to Russia. On Thursday their excellencies, accompanied by Mr. Macdonald, had an interview of some duration with Lord Russell at the Foreign-office, and again on Friday.

The Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862 gave a *conversazione* on Friday evening at the South Kensington Museum, when more than 2,000 persons were present. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and suite, and the Japanese Ambassadors, honoured the Commissioners with their company.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 11.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(Per Anglo-Saxon, via Quebec and Londonderry.)

NEW YORK, May 31 (Morning).

The Confederates evacuated Corinth on the 29th instant.

The correspondent of the *New York Times* considers it possible that the Federal army may go into trenches before Richmond, and that heavy Parrott siege guns will be brought from Yorktown.

The Confederates still threaten the Federal lines at Harper's Ferry.

The latest advices from New Orleans are considered favourable for the prospect of cotton coming in. 400 bales had arrived. General Butler continues to govern New Orleans with the utmost military rigour. The inhabitants do not appear to have shown any symptoms of becoming reconciled to Federal authority. Advices from New Orleans confirm the seizure by General Butler of 100,000 *dols.* at the Dutch Consulate. The foreign consuls unanimously protested. A correspondence has taken

place between Butler and the British Consul relative to the imprisonment by Butler of British subjects, formerly members of the British Guard in New Orleans, who were accused of sending arms and accoutrements to Beauregard. The matter had not been decided, and was still in abeyance.

Several French men-of-war are now at New York.

(Latest by telegraph to Farther Point.)

NEW YORK, May 31 (Evening).

General Banks is reported to have again advanced into Virginia, and to have passed Martinsburg. A Federal brigade is reported to be driving the Confederates out of Front Royal.

The Confederates retreated from Corinth to Grand Junction, and thence southward.

It was reported in Corinth yesterday morning that Richmond was evacuated and Memphis nearly deserted. No direct advices have, however, been received here of the evacuation of Richmond, and the report is therefore doubtful.

The *New York Tribune* says that a circular of the Secretary of the Treasury forbids the entry of all kinds of liquors into the Southern ports lately opened for trade.

The Maryland Episcopal Convention have excluded from their committee nearly all the members who remain loyal to the Federal Government.

It is reported from Norfolk that Petersburg has been evacuated.

A Union meeting is to be held in Norfolk, and, if it be satisfactory to General Wool, President Lincoln will be recommended to re-open Norfolk to trade.

ITALY.

TURIN, June 10.

Garibaldi has arrived at Belgirate.

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday several bills were introduced relating to the granting of credits on landed property, to the laws on anonymous societies, and to the consolidation of the monetary system. The urgency of the discussion of these measures was admitted by the Chamber.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, June 9.

The Pope, at a consistory held this morning, pronounced an allocution, in which he deplored the errors spread by the revolutionary spirit against the Catholic Church, as well as against Divine and human laws. His Holiness further regretted the oppression exercised against the Church in Italy and the war declared against his temporal power. He urged the bishops to redouble their zeal in combating and arresting the diffusion of these errors.

After the allocution Cardinal Mattei read an address from the Bishops to the Pope.

All the Bishops dined with the Pope in the library of the Vatican.

POLAND.

WARSAW, June 10.

The first sitting of the Council of State took place to-day. The sittings will, in future, be presided over by the Marquis Wielopolski and the Grand Duke Constantine, who are both expected to arrive here in July.

GREECE.

CORFU, June 10.

According to advices received here from Athens to the 7th inst., General Colocotroni has formed a provisional Ministry, with the mission of introducing bills for the formation of a National Guard and an electoral law.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Social Science Congress pursued its deliberations in the various sections yesterday. Several interesting papers were read, more particularly in the Educational Department, where Miss Frances P. Cobbe read a paper on "University Degrees for Women." The writer vindicated, with a rare combination of wit and vigorous argument, the claims of women to the highest university education, now monopolised by men, and elicited the hearty applause of the section, which was crowded while the paper was being read.

The International Philanthropic Congress resumed its sittings yesterday at Burlington House, under the presidency of M. le Vicomte de Melun. Amongst other papers was one by Miss Carpenter on the education of neglected children.

The Great Eastern, from New York on the 31st of May, passed Queenstown at 10.30 yesterday morning, bound for Liverpool.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The official returns for yesterday give 53,065 as the number of payments, and 56,358, as the total of admissions.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

Very limited supplies of English wheat were received fresh up to this morning's market, and the demand for all good and fine parcels ruled steady, at full currencies. There was a fair show of foreign wheat on offer. In most descriptions a moderate retail business was transacted, and the quotations were well supported. Floating cargoes of grain were in moderate, though by no means active, request, at full prices. Grinding and distilling barley met a steady sale, and the quotations ruled firm.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	250	10	780	120	190 sacks
Irish	—	—	—	1,470	—
Foreign	5,540	1,400	—	8,061	3,370 bbls.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1862.

SUMMARY.

THE incidents of the past week might have satisfied even M. Assolant, had he not so abruptly ceased to write his romantic sketches of English life from London, that we are not the dull, joyless people whom he describes. We say nothing of the Derby Day, which attracted hundreds of thousands to Epsom last Wednesday. But on the same day, notwithstanding the combined attractions of brilliant weather and Epsom Downs, some fifty thousand persons visited the Exhibition, and a still larger number on Whit-Monday. These are our real working-classes, who visit the World's Fair not to parade up and down the nave as a pleasant lounge, but to study the treasures that are contained in the building. It is evident that the Exhibition is really taking hold of the masses of the people, and there is now every prospect that it will grow in popularity the more its sterling merits are examined. Nothing but the wide-spread distress of our manufacturing districts is likely to prevent the Exhibition of 1862 becoming a greater success than that of 1851.

Parliament has adjourned over the Whitsun holidays to meet again to-morrow. On Thursday there was an interesting discussion in the House of Lords on the sectarian test introduced into many of the national schools supported by public money. It would seem from Earl Granville's statement that the Education Committee does its utmost to discountenance clerical intolerance in such cases, although not always with success. The debate, however, throws some light upon the attempts of the clergy in rural districts to set up schools not because they are needed, but as a means of upholding their own influence. There were of course members of the Episcopal Bench eager to censure the Education Board for interposing any obstacles to the use of education grants for church extension purposes.

At length the case of the Rev. I. Heath has come to an end—the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council having affirmed the decision of the inferior court, depriving the Vicar of Brading of his benefice for heretical opinions. This case having been disposed of, the way is clear for Dr. Lushington to deliver judgment in the more important and complicated issues raised in respect to the "Essays and Reviews."

Representative institutions are making sure progress in Europe. In Russia the Imperial authorities have promulgated schemes for self-government, avowedly on the ground that it is desirable that the subjects of the Czar should do something to manage their own affairs!—The Austrian Reichsrath, though but a shadow of a representative body, has brought the Finance Minister to account, and hesitates to vote the supplies.—The King of Prussia has also given audience to the deputation from the Second Chamber, and received, though with a wry face, a round lecture, their address advising a change of Ministers.—Even the French Corps Législatif assert their independence. The important measures for reducing taxation recommended by their committee have created some consternation in the Imperial councils, and have probably dictated the decree proroguing the assembly till the 27th inst. Everywhere on the Continent, as well as in England, there is a reaction against the burdensome expense of military armaments.

The Pope, cardinals, bishops, and priests who are swarming in the Eternal City are holding their carnival. If gorgeous ceremonials glittering pageants, dazzling costumes, and wax tapers *ad libitum*, can save the temporal power of the Papacy, Pius IX. will have a long respite. As a spectacle, the canonisation of the Japanese martyrs appear to have been all that could be wished. Nothing can surpass the zeal of the thousands of ecclesiastics now assembled at Rome on behalf of the rights of the Papacy, who carry their enthusiasm into the very churches, and applaud to the echo Monsignor Dupanloup's defiant sermons. The Pope has not, however, ventured to excommunicate the King of Italy, as was threatened, though he has delivered another wailing allocution, denouncing the persecutors of the Church, and has received an address of devotion from the assembled bishops. These ecclesiastical fêtes will tend still further to weaken the attachment of the Italians to the Papacy. Very few of their bishops are present, the principal agents in the demonstrations being prelates from other parts of Europe. That the Romish Church is gradually losing its hold upon the Peninsula is indicated by the counter-address against the temporal power, which has already received the signatures of 8,500 of the Italian clergy.

The course of events in America baffles all calculations. The defeat and retreat of General Banks, though not likely to have any material effect upon the general issue of the campaign, created a momentary panic in the North for the safety of Washington itself, and has hastened further levies of men to recruit the Federal armies. While McClellan is cautiously feeling his way in front of an army superior in point of numbers before Richmond, Corinth, the western stronghold of the Confederates, which was rumoured to be almost impregnable, has been evacuated, and the great army which held it is in full retreat to the South. No particulars have been received relative to this serious event, but it is probable that the retreat of the Confederates was in danger of being cut off by the combinations of General Halleck. Perhaps another week will bring news that Richmond has also been evacuated, and the Confederate armies concentrated in the Gulf States. Meanwhile the French semi-official papers emphatically repeat the demand for European mediation.

As we are going to press we receive the mournful intelligence of the decease of our venerable friend, John Burnet, who was called away from us to his heavenly rest late last night, having been confined to his bed about a fortnight. His last moments were calm as was his life. He retained full consciousness till about twenty-four hours before his death, and was mercifully spared from pain throughout his illness. Thousands will mourn with us the departure of a public man who has filled a larger space in the public eye for the last generation than almost any other Nonconformist of the day, and the large circle who were honoured with his personal acquaintance will feel that they have lost a steadfast and loving friend. Many of our readers will remember the thrill of interest and burst of applause that greeted Mr. Burnet on his last public appearance, about a month ago, when he presented himself for a few moments on the platform at Freemasons' Hall to testify his regard for a fellow-labourer in the cause of civil and religious freedom.

THE PALMERSTONIAN VICTORY.

THE success which followed the Premier's Parliamentary stratagem on Tuesday se'nnight seems to have put the noble lord's thick-and-thin supporters in high glee. His adroit conversion of a position of defence into one of attack is lauded as a master-stroke of political genius. The array of votes which he marshalled against Mr. Stansfeld is described as the most brilliant victory which the veteran diplomatist and tactician has ever achieved. He is said to have gained strength from the very difficulties which threatened to overwhelm him. If the Ministerialists like to be jubilant over the triumph of their leader, we do not grudge them their transient pleasure. As advocates of retrenchment we also can record our satisfaction. We are not sorry to see the noble lord driven by the exigencies of the case to extricate himself, by publicly and solemnly administering a rebuke to his own thoughtless extravagance. Let him wear his laurels as proudly as he pleases—our comfort is that they could only be won by a concession to his own friends, and a violent threat against his foes. One hypocrisy has dashed another to pieces; but it did so only by giving security that it would do the work which hitherto it has too persistently evaded. Lord Palmerston, in fact, snatched from Mr. Disraeli and his party their specious but hollow plausibilities, by engaging to

become a servant where he has hitherto been a master.

It is plain enough that where the great majority on both sides are insincere, the ultimate advantage is sure to rest with him who is the least troubled with scruples. Lord Palmerston, in the debate, resented with a show of high indignation the attempt of the Opposition to make him "eat his leek." Happily, the noble lord's spirit could indulge itself without mischief to the country, for before he exhibited his proud determination he *had eaten it*. He yielded the substance of the matter when he placed his own resolution on the books of the House—the brilliant victory which he achieved in the division was only one in form. Like the rebellious son in the Gospel who said, "I will not go," but afterwards repented and went, Lord Palmerston pooh-poohed Mr. Stansfeld's resolution, only substantially to adopt it as his own. Few men are capable of thus appropriating to themselves what belongs to another with such inimitable nonchalance as the noble lord—for there are but few men who care less about their personal reputation. And having surrendered what he pretended, that no amount of coercion should succeed in wresting from him, he stretched to the very utmost his constitutional power to make his party and the country believe that the real surrender was made not by, but to him. It is unusual, even when great interests are at stake, for a Minister of the Crown to preface a pending discussion by a threat of resignation or dissolution in the event of his defeat—but, of course, when a Minister does not scruple to resort to it, he sweeps away a whole host of unfavourable chances. It is, however, a ruinous game to play—no Premier, though he be ever so popular, will be allowed to play it often. Lord Palmerston has thrown away one of his secrets of Parliamentary success. He has raised his cry of "wolf" merely to snatch a semblance of victory from his foes—he will find it hard to do so again to any good purpose. But he has secured the object of the hour, because he is desperate enough to risk all upon the object of the hour. Morally and politically he has weakened his own hands.

The resolution which, at Lord Palmerston's instance, was carried by so immense a majority, is vague enough, regarded as a promise. But declaratory resolutions of this sort are not to be interpreted by a strict attention to the words they may contain. Why was this signal hoisted at all by either of the two great parties? Not, certainly, because either of them is fond of displaying it. It is an indication that the limit of extravagance has been consciously reached, that the distress of the country is getting to be too severe to admit of safely continuing to squander its means upon superfluous armaments. We are not at war, nor, with all deference to Mr. Stansfeld's computation of probabilities, have we war in prospect. But for several years past we have had a war expenditure, tolerable only in times of roaring trade and great commercial and manufacturing prosperity, and apt to be felt as intolerable when large sources of our income are cut off, perhaps for three or four years to come. All prudent and forecasting politicians have arrived at the conclusion that the hey-day of prodigality is close upon an end. Lord Palmerston alone refused to read the signs of the times, pointedly as they were more than once referred to by his Chancellor of the Exchequer. There were others, however, who were not so blind, and Mr. Stansfeld's resolution gave them the opportunity of telling the country so in a way not likely to be misunderstood. All at once the noble Premier discovered the precipice upon the brink of which he has been gaily dancing. He has promised that he will be more considerate in future—we do not doubt him—for the precipice is no phantasm which a few fair words can charm away, but a reality which, once seen, puts an end to financial thoughtlessness. Should Lord Palmerston live to see another session, he will probably have to listen to a wail of agony or a growl of discontent which no Minister can hope to subdue without large and decisive measures of retrenchment.

The country is at last waking up to the very natural reflection that it cannot need to be always "reconstructing" its defences. Its stores of Enfield rifles, of Armstrong guns, of powder, ball and shells, if already large enough for supply to army, navy, and fortifications, at home and in the colonies, for several years to come, can hardly require to be annually augmented as if it were actually engaged in warfare with the whole civilised world. If we have our hundred and fifty thousand Militia, and our hundred and thirty thousand Volunteers, both, it is said, equal in spirit and discipline to the regular army, we can scarcely in a time of peace want fifty thousand more men of the line to defend either our soil or our interests than we did ten years ago. And, as to ships, Lord Palmerston's main pretext for an abnormal rate of expenditure has positively broken down under the

figures of his own return. The reports of Captain Hore, R.N., on the strength of the French navy completely dispel the delusory statements which the noble lord has persevered to the last moment in making. It appears that of thirty-six iron-plated vessels which Lord Palmerston and his obsequious Admiralty Secretary paraded before the House of Commons as either afloat, or on the eve of being so, six frigates only, two of which are not yet put in commission, are afloat, ten are building, but are none of them a quarter finished, and are being proceeded with most leisurely, and the rest are floating batteries only, intended to guard the mouths of rivers and harbours, and neither designed nor adapted for sea-service. Does Lord Palmerston imagine that he can successfully wield this bugbear much longer? Can he suppose that his over-coloured statements will be of any avail in the face of ascertained facts?

We have no need, then, to place reliance upon the Premier's resolution. His game of war expenditure is up. The circumstances of the country are such, and are likely to continue such, as to diminish seriously the yield of the revenue. Additional taxation will not be borne. The grounds upon which our present extravagance has been justified turn out, on close examination, to be little better than Ministerial fictions. Above all, Lord Palmerston has at length learned that if he will not retrench, the party who sit opposite to him will bid high for the work. Next year we shall see what effect the debate of Tuesday se'nnight, backed in its monitory influence by growing distress, will have had upon him. We know how reluctant he will be to check the voracity of the services—but we know also that a stern necessity is behind him, and we calculate that he is just the man to make a virtue of it. He may play with Reform, but Finance will either make him an obedient servant or floor him.

CANADA RASHLY REBUKED.

News reached this country a few days ago that a Militia Bill, submitted by the Cartier Administration to the Canadian Parliament, as part of a system of defence against a possible American aggression, had been rejected, that the Ministry had resigned, and that a dissolution preparatory to a general election had been determined on. Forthwith, prompted by whose suggestion we have no means of knowing, the *Times* opened fire on the Canadian people for their want of patriotism. In the coarsest strain of domineering invective, such as we fancy could flow from one pen only in this kingdom, the colony was soundly rated for her mean spirit of dependence upon the mother country. Many of the truths set before her we should be among the last to impugn—but every one knows that the best of advice may be urged, not only from a wrong quarter, but in a most offensive and grating style. It is unquestionably true that if Canada has no sufficient interest to protect her independence, and to maintain her political connexion with this country, England has neither the inclination nor the ability to protect them. It is a fact that, for some years past, Canada has shown little disposition to make sacrifices for this kingdom, and that we have derived no advantage from the tie which binds her to us, unless serious expenditure on her behalf, and the exclusion of our manufactures by high protective duties, can be regarded as such. It is, moreover, evident enough that the reciprocal duties of the mother and parent States call for prompt revision, and that such revision can only issue in relieving us of a part of our heavy responsibility to place it upon the shoulders of the colony. But fit words should be calmly and seasonably spoken, as they were some months ago by Professor Goldwin Smith, for which the *Times* most indecently assailed him, and not as now, by the same journal, in a fit of passion, because the Canadians have thought proper to turn out a Ministry in which they have long ceased to have confidence.

There is no evidence that the Canadians are indisposed to take upon themselves the main burden of their own defence—but they are reasonably enough unwilling to entrust the organisation of that defence to a set of Ministers who have pursued a career of profligate jobbing that has brought the colony to the brink of insolvency, and who seem to think that the greater their financial deficit the more claim they have for outrageously extravagant supplies. Their Militia Bill is described as a measure framed upon the worst principles, and as capable of adding but little to the security of the country while it would entail an unnecessary additional expense. The Canadians are the best judges of the dangers to which they are exposed, and are the parties most deeply interested in averting them; and if they have deliberately come to the conclusion that they run no serious risk in

assigning to other men than the Cartier Administration the organisation of their internal system of defence, it ill becomes us, with our imperfect knowledge of their affairs, to ground upon their decision a charge of mean-spiritedness, or want of loyalty.

The continued connexion of Canada with this country can be one of good feeling only, of mutual confidence, of free choice on both sides. On any other terms it would not be worth retaining for a single day. But if good feeling is to be preserved, the British press as well as the British Government must abstain from high-handed interference with the freedom of action which the colonists have a right to claim. Nothing will more surely or more rapidly tend to a disruption of the bonds which hold the two States together, than passionate, abusive, and taunting criticism by influential organs of opinion in England, on the acts of political parties in the colony. We have no right to expect or even to desire that everything shall be transacted there by the light of our ill-informed judgments—and if, whenever the Canadians pursue a course which we fail to understand and approve, we are to impute to them the most sordid motives, and rail at them as devoid of all patriotic virtues, we may make up our minds, not only that the present connexion will be short-lived, but that it will terminate unpleasantly for both parties. Happily, the authority of the *Times* is largely counteracted by that of other journals, and still more, perhaps, by its own petulance and its notorious inconsistencies. It is a further consolation to know that its dictatorial spirit is not shared by the noble Duke who guides our colonial affairs, and that there is little danger of his enhancing the mischief unthinkingly perpetrated by the Ministerial print. We await the development of the crisis in the confident belief that Canada will show how little she deserved the rude and rash castigation which the *Times* has inflicted on her.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

WHAT is Social Science? The question recurs with increasing force at every annual meeting of the great Association that aims to embody the idea, and the reply is increasingly indefinite, especially if we seek for it from the mouth of the venerable President who presides over the deliberations of the Congress. It can hardly be complained that papers are read before the various departments which can by no ingenuity be brought within the scope of the objects of the Association, when Lord Brougham himself, with a garrulity pardonable in his case, traverses the whole field of politics and social life, and allows his teeming but somewhat undisciplined fancy to roam over the entire world for topics to introduce into his inaugural address. Perhaps under existing circumstances it is impossible or impolitic to restrict the area of discussion at these annual meetings, but until some statute of limitations is enacted by the Council, the deliberations of the Social Science Association will not obtain that weight with the public which they deserve.

This year the Congress has appropriately met in London, which is for 1862 the capital of the world. There are, indeed, two bodies with similar aims sitting simultaneously. While the Social Science Congress has taken possession of the Guildhall, the International Philanthropic Congress assembles at Burlington House—the only apparent difference between them being the word "international." It is a great pity that they could not have been amalgamated into one body, instead of surfeiting the public with too much of one subject, and spreading their labours over too wide a surface. But after all, as Lord Shaftesbury said at Burlington House, these gatherings of delegates from various lands to discuss the means of relieving human want and abating human misery, are peculiar to the present age, and find no parallel in the past. We rejoice, therefore, at their growing importance. Much as we deprecate the idea that their discussions should form the groundwork of wholesale legislation, it is pleasant to see social reformers occupying our legislative halls for friendly intercourse, and the Palace of Westminster for one evening taken possession of by the philanthropists of Europe, not to enact laws, but to teach mankind how to promote their own welfare independent of State interference.

We observe with the liveliest satisfaction the new course upon which the Social Science Congress appears to have entered. It no longer aspires to the character of a peripatetic Parliament. No resolutions have been adopted calling upon the House of Commons to adopt particular nostrums which, besides involving large expenditure, merely retard social reform by delegating to the State duties for which the State is disqualified. Mr. Chadwick was indeed at Guildhall, but his spirit no longer governs the discussions of the Congress. The notion that

the State is to create a complex machinery for working out the ideas of exalted philosophers is almost exploded; and instead, we have conspicuously enounced the more manly creed of Lord Shaftesbury, that aid should be bestowed only on those who are willing to help themselves, and that, "if a man will not work, neither shall he eat." When education is discussed, it is not to seek out some new all-embracing national system that will supersede the parental duty, but to consider the best means by which education may become training, and to consider the question whether arrangements by which four-fifths of the community are dependent for the chief means of education upon the other fifth are not inequitable and transitional. The paper read by Mr. Horace Mann on this subject is not only of intrinsic value, but a sign of the change that is taking place among thoughtful men as to the propriety of Government interference in this and cognate subjects. Two years ago such a paper would scarcely have been listened to with patience. But it is no longer unfashionable to protest against over-legislation. In the Jurisprudence department the great aim of Reformers is to simplify and codify the law, so that the 4,000 statutes which the "wisdom of our ancestors" has left to embarrass and bewilder us, may be reduced to some 400. Even the lawyers are for retracing our steps.

Now that dangerous theories and doctrinaire schemes are, to so large an extent, tabooed by the Social Science Congress, their discussions have become more interesting as well as practical. Our philosophers are finding their proper sphere of usefulness. No subject appears to excite greater interest at the Guildhall than the dwellings of the working classes, and the best means by which they may be improved. This is a direction in which the rich may help without pauperising the poor. "All their efforts for the improvement of the lower orders," reiterated Lord Shaftesbury in his inaugural speech, which so happily combined the yearnings of the philanthropist with the practical reformer, "must be futile as long as they were lodged in miserable dwellings, into which light and air had to struggle for admission, and where cleanliness was hopeless, and decency impossible." There is reason to hope that this vital question will be greatly advanced by the discussions of the past week. The respective merits of the English and Irish systems of prison discipline, the relations of master and workmen, how strikes are to be avoided, the progress of co-operation, the employment of women, the value of emigration, and the best means of managing hospitals, reformatories, and workhouses, are topics which have been fully ventilated by the Congress, and are likely to gain by the light that has been thrown upon them by the observation and experience of social reformers. The Congress is thus laying a sure foundation on which philanthropists may work. They have got into the right path, and we are in hopes that their meeting in 1862 will not only encourage Parliament to undo the bad legislation of bygone times, but strengthen the hands of individual reformers, and teach the humbler classes the value of their own co-operation in removing the social ills that afflict society.

"SUNDAY BEST."

We begin to class ourselves with the old-fashioned. Since the days of our youth, society in England has changed its customs to such an extent that, not having accommodated ourselves as quickly as perhaps we should have done to all the varieties of such change, we feel ourselves obsolete in not a few respects. Every year makes us increasingly conscious of our liability to the charge of old-foggism. Railway traffic, penny postage, electric telegraphs, free-trade, and other great agencies of improvement, brought into being and general use since our approach to manhood, have so completely revolutionised the condition of things in which we were reared, as to have left us, in regard to many of our social habits and feelings, considerably behind. Amongst the old-world institutions (for it was an institution) now laid aside by persons of our own station, is the "Sunday best." A suit of clothes reserved exclusively for Sundays—the best suit, of course—used to be universal in England. Even at this time of day, three-fifths, at least, of the community still adhere to the time-honoured custom—in country places more notably, perhaps, than in large towns. Long may the good old fashion linger amongst us! It has a more powerful influence upon our civilisation than most people suspect.

We will not allow ourselves to be tempted into a general disquisition on dress, lest we should be drawn too far aside from the special subject we have in hand. It will suffice to remind the reader that

everyone's character is more or less affected, as it is also more or less exemplified, by the clothes he wears. Our propensities—to use an old but exceedingly convenient word—give and take in this matter—they are partly shaped, and they partly show themselves, by means of dress. A very precise and formal garb helps to make a stiff, unyielding, Pharisaic character. Slovenliness in attire is apt to encourage, even if it does not beget, looseness of behaviour. We assume it as a fact that there is this correspondence between what a man is and what he puts on. We do not think it necessary, on the present occasion, to expound the why and wherefore of it, although they lie tolerably close to the surface. But taking the fact for granted, we must own to a sort of sympathising and admiring approval of that social conservatism which declines to give up the "Sunday best." We say nothing against wearing such good clothes every day in the week as to leave no room for improving upon them on what has been practically as well as piously called "the pearl of days." And, yet, somehow or other, though we do not love Caesar less, we love Rome more. We pretend not to find fault with "as good as possible" as the staple of human vesture—but—shall we plead guilty to the charge of folly?—we should like "better if possible" as the Sabbath exception. We trust to be excused, in consideration of the decade in which we were born, if in reference to the improved social philosophy of these days, our sympathies lie behind our judgment. It is very childish of us—we know it—but we do like a little distinction of dress between Sundays and working-days—and, on the whole, we prefer that the Sunday attire should be the best—a sort of "*primus inter pares*."

There are very few of our readers, we suppose, who do not, every day and all day long, keep themselves in such vestimental trim as will fitly express the reverence they entertain for their own bodies, as well as for the society of which they are members. And yet, which of them, male or female, does not, on the visit of a friend, rush to the dressing-room, if possible, for the purpose of putting an extra polish, as it were, on the outward man? It is thus we seek to do honour to those whom we deem worthy of it, and it is one of the ways in which we make our bow of homage to their claims. Why should we not, in a similar manner, show our respect for particular days? If a man chooses thus to distinguish his birthday or his wedding-day from all others, who will think worse of him for the manner in which he finds pleasure in indulging his sentiments? Now, we have a deep-seated reverence for Sundays. We believe in the great miraculous fact which the first day in the week is set apart to commemorate. We rejoice in the good news of which that fact is the assurance. We enjoy the rest which the day brings with it. We like its calm, and the change of mood which it tends to produce. Without sharing the Judaic views which many good men take of the day, we love to welcome it, to specialise it, to make ourselves feel, and to let others feel, that it has claims upon us peculiar to itself. To us, whatever may be the case with others, one of the most natural modes of expressing this sense that we have of the superior significance of the day is that of making some slight difference in our costume. It may be very slight—to others scarcely noticeable—but it serves, like the additional bit of bunting which a ship flies on memorable occasions, to keep alive within us a pervading sense of the reverence due to the day. Individually, therefore, we cling to the old custom of having our "Sunday best." For our own sake, and quite irrespectively of other folks, we usually distinguish between the first and the other six days of the week by changing somewhat the fashion of our vesture. It is a weakness, no doubt—but who is there that has not some weak place which he loves to cherish?

Socially, however, the matter is far enough from being one of indifference. If Sundays brought with them no other advantage than that of dressing up, once every week, the whole community in their best, it would yet be an invaluable institution. For it should be borne in mind that, in regard to large classes of the people, what they put on their bodies on Sundays draws with it an almost necessary inference as to what they put off. They are as much benefited by what they doff as by what they don, and, in most cases, they doff in order that they may don. And so on Saturday night or Sunday morning, as the indispensable preliminary to wearing their best clothes, they throw to the suds that surplus of defilement which incomplete daily ablutions have left undisposed of. Water and white linen prepare the way for a little smartness of attire. The useful is a forerunner of the ornamental. We need not dwell upon the idea. *Verbum sap.* is a maxim specially applicable to all such subjects. But because

we dismiss the thought as soon as ever it has delivered its message, we are not to suppose that it is unimportant. Woe to the nation that has not pretty frequent washing-up days!—in which social custom does not imperatively enjoin upon all its members to be clean. It will soon sink into barbarism, even if it be not already over head and ears in it. An habitually dirty people cannot be a socially progressive people.

Cleansing the skin, however, is a process, as we have intimated, only preparatory to putting on the "Sunday best"—and what we wish our readers to mark is the necessary tendency and the large effects of a whole nation of people showing respect to the outward man, if they go no further, by dressing themselves once every week, and all on the same day, in the best clothes they can get. For with a change of raiment, you may reckon, as a rule, on a perceptible change of tone, of manners, of occupations, of tastes, of almost everything short of actual change of character, and the lesser changes are all in the direction of that greater one. The Mosaic economy, with that intimate knowledge of human nature which its Divine origin would lead us to anticipate, closely associates the two things—dress and worship. And in point of experience, the one is found to be almost as a matter of course a pre-requisite of the other. When people cease to appear in "public assemblies," they also, for the most part, cease to take an interest in their "Sunday best." But even if it were not so—if the putting on of decent attire did not imperceptibly tend to foster reverence in other respects for the solemnities of the Lord's day, it is yet to be valued for the less important advantages which it unquestionably promotes. Cheerfulness, self-respect, civility, a brighter look out upon the world, a closer connexion with all classes in it, a conscious elevation, for the time being, to a higher platform of life, a hundred beneficial because refining effects of the subtle influence of clothes upon mind and heart, are all assisted, magnified, made more intense and palpable, by the reaction of public upon private, of multitudinous upon individual, feeling and habit. It is quite impossible to ascertain the whole moral result of this national custom upon national character. We believe it to be great, negatively and positively, as a check upon deterioration and as a gentle but powerful stimulus to improvement. We regret that anything—even good clothes every day of the week—should impair the strength of this old institution, or, at any rate, limit its area of usefulness—and hence, partly of set purpose, and partly in unconscious deference to what was universal in our springtime, we like to be amongst the conservatives in this matter, and to walk in the old ways in which our fathers walked.

Of course, there is another side of the question—we know that well enough—a propensity to make the "Sunday best" compensate for the deficiencies of the week—a disposition to air your religion or good manners, just as you air your best coat or favourite necktie, on one day only of the week, and to put them carefully aside for the remainder. But surely, without giving any sanction to so gross an error, confirmed as it is by the ecclesiasticisms of the day, we cannot be far wrong in saying, "Better this than nothing." It does, to a certain extent, evoke susceptibilities to which higher influences may make their appeal. It is not life, but it is a stirring of the capacities of life. We are far enough from holding it up as a positive good; but, on the whole, it is rather an approach towards, than a departure from, that which we all regard as such. We are sorry that there is such a tendency in human nature to turn its richest blessings to evil account—we grieve when we see it displayed—but, taking the use with the abuse, we feel inclined to stand up for the perpetuation in some shape of whatever may be legitimately represented or symbolised by the old custom of having a "Sunday best."

TWO CHILDREN POISONED BY THEIR FATHER.—SINCE Sunday last, a person named James John Muckford, a widower, residing at No. 189, Blackfriars-road, had been missed from his home, as well as two of his children. Nothing unusual was at first suspected. Late night, however, information was given to the police of the mysterious disappearance of the man and his children, and this morning Inspector Turpin and Acting-Inspector Gardner, of the M Division, was soon on the spot, when an awful spectacle presented itself. The man was found sitting on a chair, his head reclining, and his clothes covered with blood, which had flowed from wounds in the abdomen, evidently inflicted with a large carving-knife. The two children, named Emily and Catherine, were found lying in front of the fire-place also quite dead. Medical assistance having been obtained, it was ascertained that the children had been poisoned.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The annual meetings of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science and of the Congrès International de Bienfaisance were inaugurated in London on Thursday. After a meeting of the Council in the morning, there was a special service at Westminster Abbey, the preacher being the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester, Dr. Hook. The general meeting was held the same evening, in Exeter Hall, when

Lord BROUGHAM, as the President of the Social Science Association (who was received with prolonged cheers), delivered a long, able, and very rambling address. He deplored the loss of the late President, Prince Albert, whose life was devoted to promote the social sciences, and who never felt "but one desire"—to discharge his duty to his family, his adopted country, and mankind—who never failed to impress those from whom he differed by his candour—a candour not of courtesy or condescension, but the reflection of his just and honest nature—and those with whom he agreed, by the acuteness, calmness, and sagacity of his judgment, the fulness and accuracy of his information, and the originality of his suggestions. Lord Brougham offered a cordial welcome to the Congress of Bienfaisance, whose meeting was conjoined with that of the Social Congress. He rejoiced in their intention to elect Lord Shaftesbury to preside over it on the present occasion. Since the last congress social sciences had greatly progressed, and in some countries, conjointly with its only true and secure foundation, constitutional Government. Lord Brougham then went into a desultory review of the political state of the different countries of the earth, launching out, when he reached America, into a violent attack on democracy, on the ground that a democracy gave up Christ, and expressed itself in the reign of terror. When, after this dive into politics, social science came again to the surface, Lord Brougham was found saying that, on the other hand, our own institutions were only illustrated by the fortitude of our labouring classes under the dire distress produced by the American war. Not satisfied with patient endurance, they had sought how their resources might be most husbanded by co-operative associations. There were now 500 of these admirable institutions in the island. Of these, 273 had 69,000 members together, a capital of two and a half millions, and their sales for the last quarter were upwards of 560,000. Co-operation was becoming a power in the State, and strenuous efforts were being made to mould the laws regulating it into the best form for securing its permanence and proper adaptation. Lord Brougham deprecated, however, two very erroneous views which had been taken—one enabling persons to sell their shares, thus converting the society into a joint-stock company; the other, enabling them to lend their capital, so as to involve it in all the risks of the borrower's speculations. Co-operation might perfectly well embrace country labour. It was gratifying to find that the present distress was not attended with any increase in the number of crimes, but, on the contrary, with a marked diminution in the number of commitments. "Would it were possible to explain the diminution of offences by the enlightened treatment of criminals." The reformatories for juvenile offenders did account for it well. But as regarded adult reformatories the only thing certain was the immeasurable superiority of the Irish over the English convict system—the former dealing with each criminal as an integral idiosyncrasy. The retirement of Captain Crofton was a great loss. The loss was not that Captain Whitty had succeeded, but that Captain Crofton had withdrawn. The noble Lord then touched on the new Lunacy Bill, the evidence clauses of which he strongly condemned. Alluding to the courts-martial he recommended professional advice. Lord Brougham lamented the partisanship which warped the education question. Much that was valuable in the Revised Code had been abandoned. The Congress had entered zealously into the question of female employment. Miss Faithfull's printing-press, conducted entirely by women, had proved eminently successful. The transactions of the Congress for two years had been printed at the Victoria Press. The establishment at Edinburgh of the Society for the Employment of Women "deserved the greatest attention." His lordship concluded by anticipating the admiration of foreigners for this country. They see with admiration, perhaps with envy, a people in possession of rights, secure against risks both from above and below—rights which no regal ambition can encroach upon, no popular delusion betray; an aristocracy, the barrier against domination of one master, and the more insupportable tyranny of the mob; a people informed by a press, subject to no control but the law, and answerable only for offences which the law has declared and defined—a people sharing moderately and safely in the management of their own concerns, but protected from that universal suffrage which, under the disguise of liberty, conceals the instrument of absolute dominion—a people blessed with the pure administration of justice, because distributed by judges who can neither be removed nor promoted according as their judgments satisfy or displease the possessors of power. Let us hope that our foreign friends will carry back with them such an impression, not only of the unspeakable benefits derived from our constitution and the practice under it, but a conviction, which all the discussions in the different departments will give them, of its perfectly safe working in all respects, and the ease with which the more valuable portions of it may be adopted by other nations. But, even with all the variety of institutions, all have a common interest in our in-

quiries, and in the deliberations to which they lead. We are engaged in the high and holy work of seeking out social errors, to expose and correct them; social abuses, to put them down; social wants, to supply them; social evil, to extirpate it—in looking for the sufferings of humanity with the purpose of obviating or mitigating them. As there is nothing more delightful than affording relief to the distress of individuals—but few indeed have the means of enjoying this pleasure—so it is in the power of all, and it is their duty, to further the great measures which may ward off distress or disarm it of its pain; and whosoever helps this good work may taste the gratification of doing good upon a far larger scale, and be thankful to Divine Providence for having vouchsafed a triumph over evil, which it is more blessed to prevent than to cure.

The address of the noble and learned lord, who remained seated during the greater portion of its delivery, occupied nearly an hour and a-half, and frequently elicited the heartiest applause, particularly the passages condemnatory of the Papal temporal power, and in favour of Italian unity.

The meetings of the sections commenced on Friday at the Guildhall. The Congress divides itself for business purposes into six departments, viz.:—(1) Jurisprudence; (2) Education; (3) Prevention, Punishment, and Reformation; (4) Public Health; (5) Social Economy; and (6) Trade and International Law. Of these the first did not commence operations till Saturday.

SECOND DEPARTMENT: EDUCATION.

Of all the departments, that which attracted the most attention was the Educational, over which the Dean of St. Paul's presided. The members met in the Common Council room, the President and Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. Heywood, F.R.S., and the Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan, occupying seats upon the dais.

The Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. MILMAN) commenced the proceedings of the department by an inaugural address on the subject of Education. It occupied nearly an hour in delivery, and passed in review every phase of the subject to the consideration of which the labours of the section are to be devoted. After dwelling on the importance and necessity of national education, which he observed could not be too extensively afforded, he referred to the different systems of imparting instruction which are adopted throughout the various schools in the kingdom. The Very Rev. President congratulated the section on the decided progress which education had made and was making throughout the country.

After some complimentary remarks from Lord Brougham, the Rev. DAVID MELVILL read a paper on "State Aid to Education, and what should regulate it."

Mr. HORACE MANN followed with a paper on "The Future of Popular Education."

Although the controversy about the Revised Code had now ceased, it was impossible that the larger question which produced it, and to which it had in turn given prominence, should any longer be overlooked. The recent compromise might suffice to allay the special excitement among managers and teachers, but the great question of popular education had been placed before the country in such vivid light, and gigantic though vague dimensions, that they could no more avoid the recognition of its presence and its urgency than a traveller could ignore a mountain straight before his path. In the full survey of so great a subject, there would, of course, be various questions, each of very great importance. It was only to one of those questions that he was desirous of calling the attention of the department—namely, what part should the working classes themselves take in providing for their own education? The great mass of the community called, for want of a better name, the working classes, constituted about four-fifths of the whole population. In England and Wales, therefore, these classes would number 16,000,000 out of 20,000,000, of which number about 2,000,000 would be children constantly at school. His question, then, was, what share should these 16,000,000 of people take in the work of their own education? It was important to bear in mind that these 16,000,000 of people were not all poor people, unable to pay school bills. The aggregate value of their earnings had been estimated at 200,000,000. per annum, about 50% per family on an average. From that he concluded that a very considerable number of families was quite able to support the entire school charge, while another considerable number was able to contribute the largest share. As matters at present stood, out of the 2,000,000 of working-class children under instruction, the number educated wholly at their parents' cost was about 360,000. The remaining 1,640,000 received assistance from private benevolence, from the State, or from both together, viz., 675,000 from private benevolence alone, 48,000 from the State alone, and 917,000 from these two sources in conjunction. The proportions of the burden borne by the different contributors were by private benevolence, 46 per cent.; by the State, 28 per cent.; and by parents, 26 per cent. That was exclusive of the outlay upon school buildings, which were erected entirely by the efforts of charitable individuals and of the State. The question in social science then to which the conference should give the attention not bestowed upon it elsewhere, was whether the position into which they had drifted, or that towards which they were still drifting, was one which they were prepared to accept as a permanent national system of popular education in this country. Were they prepared to see four-fifths of the community permanently dependent for the chief means of education upon the charity of the other fifth? There might be good reasons why such a state of things should exist for a short time, or even for a quarter of a century; but were they prepared to accept it as a permanent arrangement? Mr. Mann answered the question by maintaining that they should not; that it would make people still more practically dependent on charity, and hoped to see the time when the labourer's earnings would be spent upon his family instead of in the beer-shop.

Mr. J. G. FITCH submitted a paper on "Educational Results, and how to test them."

A few remarks on the subject of the paper were made by Mr. Hamilton, Sir Baldwin Leighton, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Buckley, but no regular discussion took place on the views expounded.

In the evening the department met at Burlington House for the discussion of the questions raised in the above-named paper. Mr. James Heywood presided.

Mr. E. NOEL opened the subject by saying that the country would never agree to a system which did not depend, in the first place, on a plan devised so as to reach the largest number of children to be educated; and, in the second, to give to the children under instruction a sound elementary education. Mr. C. Holt, Mr. Moss (of Edinburgh), Mr. Christie, Mr. Roberts, and the Rev. J. Ryland, expressed their respective views on the probable operation of the New Code. Mr. CHADWICK said that if they were to convert the juvenile and mendicant population they must do it by means similar to those adopted in America—the bringing in the outstanding mass by compulsory measures. Mr. FORSYTH (from Sweden) advocated the compulsory system as in force in that country. Mr. RATHBONE (from Lancashire) considered that the meeting had lost sight of the valuable act which enabled magistrates to send children who could not be managed by their parents to certified schools without having committed a felony, and he could not see how they could have a more admirable system for educating this impoverished class. (Hear, hear.) Dr. HODGSON contended that the defects existing under the Old Code, of not reaching the great mass of schools, would be found equally in the Revised Code. The principle of "paying for results" was an *ad captandum* phrase accepted by the people at large; but the real and best results, the moral training of the schools, were results which could not be tabulated, and would not be paid for, and therefore the temptation would be to neglect the most important features of education.

The CHAIRMAN said the object which they had in view was merely discussion, and there was, consequently, no resolution for him to put to the meeting. He had only one regret, which was that there had been such complete unanimity—(laughter)—for he much wished that there had been some one to stand up for the Revised Code.

The meeting then separated.

THIRD DEPARTMENT: PREVENTION, PUNISHMENT, AND REFORMATORIES.

Over this department Mr. Thomas Chambers, Q.C., Common Serjeant of London, presided. He delivered a very effective introductory address, in which the past and present condition of the criminal law were contrasted, and suggestions made for the further extension of reformatory efforts. He said that the number of recommissions had been reduced of late by about one-third.

Sir J. JEBB then read a paper on the subject which he is so competent to discuss—the system of prison discipline in England. His remarks were listened to with the attention which they merited, but discussion upon the subject was avoided for the present, the intention of the Association being to take a series of debates on the most important questions raised in the different sections, at their various evening assemblies. The other papers read in this department were by Mr. E. SHEPHERD, of Wakefield, on the necessity of a reformatory discipline in county and local prisons; by Mr. W. GRAHAM, on statistics of crime in the borough of Bradford; and by Mr. R. VAUX, Mayor of Philadelphia, on the penal question generally, as an element in social science.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT: PUBLIC HEALTH.

Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN, the president, opened his address by enforcing the importance of the subject, and recapitulating the progress made in recent years. He then dwelt at some length on the question of water supply. Dr. LETHBRIDGE then delivered some observations on the duties of medical officers of health, and read a report from Dr. Ballard showing what the association of medical officers in London had accomplished in the way of sanitary reform and the removal of nuisances. The City Chamberlain, Mr. BENJAMIN SCOTT, next read a paper displaying much patient research and accuracy, in which was exhausted all the information attainable with regard to ancient conduits, pumps, and modern drinking-fountains. Of the latter Mr. Scott observed:—

The frequency of application to these sources of supply attests both their utility and the severity of the want which existed, and, to a great extent, still exists. It has been ascertained that, on an average day of sixteen hours, there were 4,560 drinkers at the Royal Exchange fountain, 7,000 at that on Snow-hill, and no less than 9,000 at the Bethnal-green fountain. As many as 11,000 draughts daily have been taken at the latter fountain. About 2,000 draughts per diem is the average number at the fountains in by-streets. From these data, it would appear that as many as 200,000 persons, at least, avail themselves daily of the comparatively limited supply at present existing. To furnish the whole metropolis adequately some 300 additional fountains would be required. The class of persons resorting to the fountains are mostly those engaged in drawing trucks, conveying burdens, and running on errands, together with the shop-boys and humbler clerks who partake of their meals amidst the hurry of business, and often as they walk the streets. The young appear greatly to predominate as drinkers. On more than one occasion I have seen boys drawing trucks stop at cab-stands, and, in the absence of other modes of refreshment, slake their thirst at horse-buckets, a fact which is suggestive, not only of urgent necessity, but of possible consequences of a very painful kind from the contagious diseases to which horses are liable.

Dr. WALLER LEWIS read a paper on the health, past and present, of the working classes of the General Post-office.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT: SOCIAL ECONOMY.

In this department there were several animated discussions. Mr. R. Monckton Milnes, M.P., presided, and Lord Brougham, who visited each section in turn, devoted a longer interval than usual to the proceedings in this particular court. At the close of the President's opening address, Mr. R. VALPY made some remarks, insisting on the importance of local statistics for the promotion of social science. The remainder of the day was devoted to a consideration of the condition of the working classes, and of the advantages, or otherwise, accruing from the existence of co-operative societies. Mr. H. ROBERTS, whose name is well known in connexion with the extension and improvement of model lodging-houses, entered at some length into questions affecting the instruction and training of the working classes in domestic habits conducive to their physical and moral well-being. In doing so, he drew, or appeared to draw, rather a sharp line between the English and Irish poor, alleging that there was something in the nature of the latter which prevented them from acquiring proper domestic habits. This line of argument called up Mr. URQUHART, M.P., and Mr. F. M'CARTHY, in reply, who contended that, as a town labourer would probably feel himself at some loss if thrown suddenly into a remote agricultural district, in like manner allowances must be made for an agricultural race to whom gas and water pipes were novelties and luxuries. Professor HUBER gave some of the results of his personal acquaintance with the working of co-operation in Germany. Mr. Recorder HILL must have succeeded in clearing the room by his detailed exposition of the clauses of a particular bill, if it were not for the anxiety felt to hear Mr. HOLYOAKE's paper, which stood next upon the list. That gentleman, when he did appear, completely dissipated the impressions which had previously existed with regard to his *personnel*, for he was mild almost to feebleness. His composition, however, evinced all the well-known vigour and sarcasm of his touch, and exhibited at the same time a very intimate acquaintance with the subject he had selected—namely, "The moral errors which endanger the permanence of co-operative success." The remaining papers in this class were really not worth mentioning.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT: TRADE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

This department was presided over by Dr. Travers Twiss. Its very name caused the general public to shun the section, but its operations, notwithstanding, were, perhaps, the most practical of all. The conferences on the draught bill to be presented to Parliament for the reform and codification of the law on general average were opened in the presence of delegates from the Chambers of Commerce and other mercantile bodies of Liverpool, Boston (United States), Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, &c. At the close of the discussion very cordial and general acknowledgments were conveyed to Dr. Twiss for the ability and courtesy with which he had conducted the proceedings.

In the evening the discussion on belligerent rights in naval warfare proceeded under the presidency of Dr. Travers Twiss. The arguments employed were much the same as those which were made use of in the course of a recent debate in the House of Commons.

M. GARNIER-PAGES, who spoke in French, made a very able appeal for the establishment of councils of arbitration, consisting of the neutral nations, before the appeal to arms was insisted upon.

Lord BROUGHAM recalled to the recollection of the meeting the fact that M. Garnier-Pages was a member of the Provisional Government, which, by doing all in their power to abolish punishments for political offences, saved the French nation from a repetition of the horrors of 1793.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Sir F. Kelly.

SATURDAY.

The department of Jurisprudence met for the first time on Saturday, when the opening address was delivered by Sir F. Kelly, M.P. A numerous and fashionable company assembled to hear the remarks of the learned President, among those present being Lord Brougham, the Right Hon. J. Napier, Dr. Twiss, M. Garnier-Pages, &c. Mr. A. Pulling read a paper which showed the evil consequences arising from over-legislation. It referred to the immense accumulation of local and personal acts, and the costly, unwieldy, and unsatisfactory nature of the procedure before Parliament. Several other papers on law reform were subsequently read.

In the Education department the old distinction between education and instruction was suggested by Mr. E. K. Blyth in a paper "On the more systematic teaching of rules of conduct in harmony with the truths of economic science."

The proceedings in the third department attracted especial interest from the fact that the papers to be read were in every case contributed by lady members of the association. The first, by Mrs. Sawyer, on workhouses and reformatories, was read by Mr. Fowler. Miss Frazer read her own paper on female reformation, at the close of which the president (the Common-Serjeant of London) bore testimony to the value of the services of the Ladies' Society, and stated that he frequently deferred sentence on female prisoners until they had been visited and reported upon by members of that society. Mrs. Beattie Inglis passed a high eulogium on the character and actions of the late Mrs. Fry. The most interesting paper in this section was that upon the Irish convict system,

brought forward by Mrs. Jellicoe. In it she stated that when transportation was reluctantly abandoned, and the disposal of Irish female convicts became a serious dilemma, Captain Crofton solved the difficulty by originating a system of penal discipline which has gained the admiration of all who have impartially studied its merits. The President intimated that the judges would be glad to learn the views of the department on the question whether long or short sentences were more likely to lead to reformation. Miss Carpenter mentioned that she had specially visited the female convict department in Ireland, and was particularly struck by the changed demeanour of the women, whose minds were more distinctly cultivated in the Irish prison discipline than in the English. Irish people also were more ready to employ the reformed convict. Mr. W. Pare stated that many proprietors in Dublin preferred the reclaimed convicts as labourers to free men, who were more liable to fall into drunkenness, &c.

In the Public Health department Sir J. Jebb gave an account of the appropriation of the Nightingale Fund. The money was invested in the funds, and now yields an annual income of about 1,400*l*. Although Miss Nightingale was unhappily debarred, by the delicate state of her health, from taking any share in the active management of the memorial, it was at her suggestion that the fund was devoted to the practical training of a superior class of nurses. The first step towards the realisation of this scheme was taken a couple of years ago, when several educated women were admitted into the wards of St. Thomas's Hospital as probationers, in order to qualify themselves by actual experience for the task of tending the sick and wounded in civil as well as military life. The experiment has proved an undoubted success, and we may regard this new order of Sisters of Charity as fairly established.

The relations of the employer and employed—a subject of the most vital interest and comprehensive range in a great mercantile country like our own, occupied the consideration of the Social Economy Section. An effectual means of inspiring the two classes with mutual confidence and goodwill was suggested by Mr. H. ROBERTS, F.S.A., in a paper in which he urged employers to associate themselves with their workmen in schemes of a provident character. Mr. J. W. LUDLOW discussed the respective claims of masters and men to credence in stating their differences. As was to be expected, his conclusion was in favour of the latter, but his detailed enumeration of the difficulties which on both sides beset the search for truth rather led to the impression that there was very little chance that it would be discovered at all. An animated discussion ensued, in which Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, M.P., Mr. Dunning, Mr. Charles Bray, of Coventry, Mr. V. Lushington, Mr. Newton (of the Amalgamated Engineers), and others took part. Mr. NEWMARCH, the chairman, closed the debate in an able and spirited address, reminding the audience that there were two sides to the question. He pointed out that, although workmen might, by combination and strikes, increase their proportion of fund to be divided between masters and men, they could not by such a course augment but would probably diminish the fund itself. Hence would ensue loss to both parties. No good could come of any discussion of the question which did not start with the recognition of labour as a commodity to be bought and sold. Mr. NEWMARCH spoke with approval of the *Conseils des Prud'hommes* as a useful tribunal for settling trade disputes.

SOIRÉE AT THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

On Saturday evening Westminster-hall was the gathering-place of the members of the Social Science Association and their friends. The *soirée* was attended by a very large number of the most distinguished of the scientific and literary men not only of this but of Continental countries. Some 5,000 persons are supposed to have been present. The House of Commons, House of Lords, and all the corridors and lobbies were thrown open and illuminated, and the company were received by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Brougham, Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., and other members of the Council, with their secretary, Mr. C. W. Hastings.

MONDAY.

The Congress resumed its sitting at Guildhall on Monday morning at eleven o'clock.

In the department of Jurisprudence Mr. Oke read a paper on the subject of "Magisterial Procedure." He declared himself opposed to superseding unpaid magistrates throughout the country, though in favour of the appointment of stipendiaries in populous cities, but the subject thus broached gave rise to an animated discussion.

In the Education Department the interest mainly centred on the paper read by the Rev. F. D. Maurice on "Working Men's Colleges." The author vindicated the title which had been adopted for those institutions, and entered at length into a detail of the objects contemplated and the machinery employed in them. Mr. E. G. CLARKE followed with an account of the origin and progress of the evening classes in the City of London, which are now incorporated into a college. Working men were not so much attracted to it as clerks and warehousemen, two-thirds of its present members describing themselves as clerks. A discussion ensued upon the scope and aims of evening classes, working-men's colleges, and the best mode of giving definiteness to the studies and encouragement to the members.

Mr. ERNEST NOEL read a paper by the Rev. J. P. Norris, on "The Half-time System." It investigated very fully the working of the Half-time Act in factory districts, and the difficulties attending the

extension of that enactment to rural districts and small towns. The next paper consisted of a translation by Mr. WESTLAKE of a paper written by M. Joseph Girard, of Brussels, on "The Application of the Fine Arts to Education."

In the department of Public Health, Lord Talbot de Malahide presided, and attention was principally devoted to the principles of house drainage and the sewerage of towns.

The department of Social Economy was occupied during the day with the consideration of questions connected with the dwellings of the working-classes. Mr. Edward Akroyd, Mr. Edgar, Mr. T. Pagliardini, Dr. W. A. Greenhill, and others, read papers bearing on different branches of the same subject; and the discussion which ensued upon them had reference mainly to the possibility of rendering these dwellings self-supporting, by enlisting the co-operation of the working-classes.

In the third department, Prevention, Punishment, and Reformation, which was presided over by the Common Serjeant, a long discussion took place on the relative merits of the English and Irish convict system. Sir Walter Crofton and Sir Joshua Jebb were the principal speakers, and the discussion was very animated.

CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DE BIEN-FAISANCE.

The third session of this Congrès was opened yesterday in Burlington House, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who delivered a very impressive inaugural address. He owned that there was a difficulty in drawing a line of demarcation between the operations of the *Congrès de Bien-faisance* and of the Social Science Association. Many subjects, such as education, hygiene, &c., were common to both, and care must be taken to avoid repetition. It was desirable to eschew, as far as possible, questions which come directly within the province of the Legislature. One of their great objects was the care of the poor; but they would, in his opinion, do well, in devising a scheme for the general administration of benevolence, to extend the definition of the term, "poor," so as to include that suffering and sensitive class of the needy who, in social position, were below the rich, but above the pauper. After a great deal of inquiry and some little experience he had come to the conclusion that at the bottom of all discussions of this kind would be found a great principle and a great fact. The principle was, that aid should be bestowed only upon those who were willing to help themselves. An exception must be made in the case of orphans of tender years, and others whose wants must be relieved, even although they did not raise a finger in their own behalf; but, in general, the principle was sound. There was a Divine authority for the rule—"If a man will not work, neither shall he eat." It was far from his desire to cultivate a cold, haughty independence on the part of the working people. He thought that there should be complete mutual independence between all classes, and that while the poor should gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the rich, the latter should recognise the great truth that the happiness and progress of society depended upon the well-being of the mass of the community who gained their living by the sweat of their brow. The great fact which he had observed was, that the condition of the poor depended on their domiciliary accommodation. He commended the ragged schools to the attention of the Congrès. More than 200,000 children had passed through them since they were established. There were now 200 schools, and from 1,200 to 1,500 children were sent annually into service, scarcely any of whom were dismissed for misconduct. The Shoe-black Brigade mustered 400 to 500 strong, and some of the boys during such a season as the present made a guinea a week. Of their earnings a third was deducted for the expenses of the association, a third was put in the savings-bank for their benefit, and the remainder was given to them for pocket-money. One boy had saved enough to pay for the passage of his mother and sister to one of the colonies. The questions of mendicity, baths and washhouses, public nurseries, loan funds, foundling hospitals, and common lodging-houses, also deserved careful examination.

After a vote of thanks to the President for his discourse, committees were appointed to report on the subjects of international education, the objects relating to domestic economy in the Great Exhibition, and international correspondence for the exchange of information and ideas. M. VISSCHERS, a delegate from Belgium, then delivered an address, which was quite a cyclopædia of facts as to the moral and material progress of that country. Papers were afterwards read by a French and an Austrian delegate, and the Congrès adjourned.

EVENING MEETINGS AT BURLINGTON-HOUSE.

The discussion on the convict system, which had occupied the third section (punishment and reformatories), during the day, was resumed in the evening at Burlington-house; Mr. Chambers, Q.C., Common-Serjeant, in the chair. Mr. Commissioner Hill, Sir W. Crofton, and Sir J. Jebb, took part in the debate.

The Social Science Department also held an evening meeting at Burlington-house. The subject was the same as that which engaged the attention at Guildhall in the morning—viz., the improvement of the dwellings of the working-classes.

Turner's pictures and drawings, bequeathed to the nation, are estimated by the *Quarterly Review* at 400,000*l*.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF GENERAL BANKS.

(Per Niagara, via Boston and Roche's Point.)

NEW YORK, May 27 (Evening).

After the attack by the Confederates, already reported, on the Federal advance, General Banks fell back to Winchester. At daybreak on the 25th the Confederates, under Generals Ewells and Johnstone, 15,000 strong, attacked General Banks at Winchester. General Banks's force was reduced to 4,000 by reinforcing General M'Dowell. The Federal force retreated through Martinsburg to Williamsburg, and crossed the Potomac at Williamsport from Virginia to Maryland. The Confederates kept up an active pursuit of General Banks all along the route. The loss of the latter was therefore considerable, but the number was not officially reported. The loss of military stores at Winchester, including fifty wagon trains, was large. The Confederates, by this action, regained the control of the Valley of the Shenandoah.

This unexpected advance of the Confederates on Maryland and Washington caused intense excitement throughout the Northern States. Baltimore became a scene of riot and confusion. During Sunday and Monday, 25th and 26th, all persons of Secession proclivities were attacked by the mob; but order was afterwards restored.

President Lincoln had taken military possession of all the railroads in the United States for the transport of troops.

The Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts had issued a call for militia to proceed forthwith to defend Washington. In twenty-four hours the New York 1st Regiment, 800 strong, left for Washington. Many other regiments were hastening to defend the capital.

General M'Dowell has crossed the Rappahannock, and advanced six miles beyond Fredericksburg. The Confederates retreated, destroying the bridges behind them, but they are not supposed to be in force in the neighbourhood.

(By Telegraph to Halifax.)

NEW YORK, May 29 (Evening).

The excitement concerning General Banks's defeat has entirely subsided. His command has been heavily reinforced at Williamsport and Harper's Ferry. The Confederates were reported to have passed through Martinsburg, and to have returned to Winchester.

Several volunteer regiments had left for Washington. Recruiting for the Federal army had actively recommenced.

General M'Clellan officially reports the capture of Hanover Court-house, on the railroad between Richmond and Fredericksburg. The Confederates were routed. It is stated that the Federals captured 500 prisoners.

The Federal fleet had captured Natchez, on the Mississippi. No resistance was offered.

The House of Representatives had offered to pass a bill confiscating the property of men who should hereafter hold office under the rebel Government, or who should not lay down their arms within sixty days after proclamation duly made by the President. The House of Representatives has refused to pass a bill confiscating the slaves of rebels.

General M'Dowell had advanced to Manassas, and was reported in large force.

The Secessionists in Western Tennessee were again moving, a considerable force assembling to march upon Hickman.

Confirmatory accounts have been received of Beauregard's being at Richmond, and the general indications are that the Confederates certainly intend to dispute the passage of M'Clellan's army to Richmond.

General Wool has stopped the publication of the *Norfolk Day Book* newspaper, for publishing a communication assailing persons who had taken the oath of allegiance.

The *Cincinnati Gazette* states that the Federal army moved up on the 25th to within three-fourths of a mile of the Confederate fortifications at Corinth. The Federals were entrenching at this point. General Halleck reports that his position does not warrant his risking anything; hence he moves by regular approaches, fortifying as he goes along. The Federals were expected to open an attack on the 29th. General Lovell is reported to have arrived at Corinth with 7,000 men. It is said that General Price commands the Confederate front.

Advices received from Fort Wright, on the Mississippi, to the 27th, state that the Confederates have been largely reinforced at that place. Two transports had arrived from Memphis, bringing two regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery. Part of this force landed at Fort Randolph, while the remainder occupy the Arkansas shore, nearly opposite the foot of Island No. 33, where they are reported to be throwing up batteries. A refugee from Memphis says it was rumoured in that city that ten Federal vessels had reached White River, at the mouth of which they had established a blockade. The Confederate vessels would thus be cut off from retreat.

Commodore Tatnall, late commander of the Merrimac, officially reports that the reason of her destruction was that the pilots assured him they could take the Merrimac with a draft of eighteen feet to within forty miles of Richmond. Confiding in these assurances, Tatnall ordered the Merrimac to be lightened and run up James River for the protection of Richmond. When the Merrimac had been lightened so as to render her unfit for action, the pilots declared their inability to carry her with a draught of eighteen feet above Jamestown flats, up

to which point the Federals occupied the shore on both sides. The Merrimac at that time was not in condition for battle with an enemy of equal force, and the Federal force was overwhelming. It was therefore resolved to destroy her.

The Federal fleet of gunboats still remains from 15 to 20 miles below City Point, Richmond.

There is no truth in the report that General Burnside had occupied Raleigh, North Carolina.

General Butler in his proclamation at New Orleans states that all wealthy rebels had deserted the poor of New Orleans, and says:—

The United States have sent land and naval forces to New Orleans to fight and subdue rebellious armies. They find, substantially, only fugitive masses, runaway property-owners, a whisky-drinking mob, and starving citizens with their wives and children.

It is our duty to call back the first, punish the second, root out the third, and feed and protect the last.

General Butler having seized the beef and sugar intended for the Confederates, it will be distributed among the poor. The *New Orleans Bee* attributes the distress of the population not to a want of liberality on the part of the inhabitants, but to the lengthened blockade and the derangement of the currency. The *New Orleans Delta* mentions that the flag of the Dutch Consulate is not flying. The Havana correspondent of the Associated Press says that news has been received in Havana that General Butler had seized 800,000 dols., deposited with the Dutch consul by the agent of Messrs. Hope, bankers, of Amsterdam, and that all the foreign consuls had made a unanimous protest against the seizure. The amount of the over issue of Indiana State Stock discovered up to the present time is 1,250,000 dols. Advice from New Orleans to the 20th May state that the *New Orleans Bee* had been suppressed by General Butler. The *New Orleans Delta* was being published under Federal inspection. All circulation of Confederate notes was forbidden. The fast-day proclaimed by Jefferson Davis was forbidden to be observed in the New Orleans churches. The authenticity of General Butler's orders, directing that the ladies in New Orleans who insult Federal soldiers shall be treated as women of the town plying their avocation, is fully confirmed by direct advice. The proclamation was genuine. One load of cotton has arrived at New Orleans from Plaquemine. General Butler has announced that Federal protection will be given to all cotton coming into New Orleans. Six Confederates are to be shot at New Orleans for violating their parole at Fort Jackson.

General Beauregard's official report of the battle of Shiloh gives 1,700 killed, 8,000 wounded, and 1,000 missing. This includes the two days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Niagara was detained eleven hours by Lord Lyons to carry despatches.

The *Washington Star* has information that the Confederates from the different countries in Eastern Virginia have impressed every able-bodied man in that portion of the State.

The President has approved the Homestead Bill, and it is therefore a law.

The present liabilities of the Southern Confederacy are estimated to amount to 82 millions sterling.

The *Morning Star's* correspondent in McClellan's camp, writing from Whitehouse, Virginia, May 17, says:—"It took the division a day to move five miles, owing to the frightful condition of the roads. The troops were knocked up and camped in a pouring rain. The march next day was equally difficult. Whitehouse is described as an admirable depot. The river was filled with shipping and lined with storehouses. On Sunday, May the 18th, the morning was hot and close, and at half-past ten the heat was almost too great for ordinary troops to withstand it." The correspondent speaks confidently of victory.

A speech delivered in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Vorhees, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives, attacking the policy of the Government, calling for measures of conciliation, asserting that the debt already incurred in the attempt to subjugate the Southern people amounts to 1,500,000,000 dols. (300,000,000 sterling), and that it is daily augmented by a military and naval expenditure of 3,000,000 dols., had strongly excited the flagging attention of the public to the question. It had also called forth a semi-official contradiction from Washington, to the effect that the average expenditure of the Government for all purposes, from the 1st of April, 1862, had only been 1,000,000 dols. per diem, or 73,000,000 sterling per annum.

Miscellaneous News.

EARL CANNING.—At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Wednesday last, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Alderman Salomons, to present the freedom of the city to Earl Canning for his services in India.

A SERIOUS COLLISION took place on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, near the Chatham station, on Monday. A very heavy train left Sheerness at nine o'clock, filled with visitors for the Crystal Palace. At Chatham additional carriages were put to it, and it was found necessary to attach another engine. In order that this might be done, the train was backed into Chatham-hill tunnel. While in that position a heavy excursion train from Dover ran into it through some mistake of the signalmen. Above twenty persons were seriously injured, but fortunately no person was killed.

PRISON DISCIPLINE IN IRELAND.—Captain Whitty is to succeed Captain Crofton as sole director or inspector-general of the convict prisons, with two

assistants. Captain Barlow, local inspector of Spike Island prison, who has been assisting as temporary director at head-quarters, is named as one of the assistants; and Mr. Netterville, governor of Mountjoy prison, as the other. Mr. Spread, the deputy-governor, is to be governor; and the office of deputy-governor is to be abolished. Captain W. Crofton has been knighted by the Lord-Lieutenant.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Government has refused to grant the Atlantic Telegraph Company an unconditional guarantee on any part of the capital required. The Admiralty, however, has agreed to grant the use of certain vessels to make a more complete survey of the bed of the Atlantic than has yet been made. Soundings will be taken at every mile instead of at intervals of thirty or forty miles, as was the case when the previous attempt to lay the cable was made. The Admiralty will also grant the use of vessels to assist in laying the cable. The arrangement by the Government for the payment of 14,000l. a year to the company so long as the cable continues to work is still in force.

THE LUDGATE-HILL MURDER.—Mrs. Vyse, who poisoned her two children in Ludgate-hill, London, was on Friday committed for trial on the coroner's warrant charged with Wilful Murder, in accordance with the verdict of the jury. The gentleman to whom the analysis of the contents of the stomachs had been entrusted, was of opinion that the deadly agent used was strychnine—a poison which he stated is contained in vermin-powder in the proportion of ten per cent. of the powder. An inquiry into the state of Mrs. Vyse's mind when she administered the poison did not form any necessary part of the duty of the jury, but it is a point that will no doubt be pressed upon her trial. That the children were poisoned by accident, it has also been stated, will form a ground for the defence.

NAVAL STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH.—The reports of Captain Hore, R.N., on the state of the French navy on the 1st of January, 1862, have been presented to Parliament. At that date the total number of vessels built and building was 360; of which 319 were afloat, and 41 building. There were 36 ships of the line afloat, 14 being in commission; six iron-plated frigates afloat, four being in commission, and 10 building; 12 iron-plated batteries afloat, and 2 building. The number of wooden frigates built was 42, of which 18 are paddle-steamers. In addition to these five wooden screw-frigates are building. The total number of vessels in commission was 172. Captain Hore's report contains a large mass of financial and military statistics, and some account of his visits to the various dockyards.

THE DERBY DAY.—On Wednesday Caractacus won the Derby, to the disgust of thousands who believe that public opinion can even give a horse thews. The winner was an outsider, scarcely noted by prophets, and quoted in betting lists at only forty to one. The owner, it is said, gave the jockey who rode a hundred a-year for life—a stableboy thus earning, in two minutes forty-five seconds, the equivalent of a perpetual curacy. The Japanese Ambassadors, who have seen everything, saw the Derby also, and, for the first time in Europe, looked as if under certain excitement they might, by possibility, take an interest in something they saw.—*Spectator*.

DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—A central committee for Lancashire, to receive and distribute funds for the relief of the unemployed operatives of the county, has at length been appointed in Manchester. A meeting was held there yesterday, in the Mayor's parlour, by adjournment from last week, at which the Mayor presided, and a long discussion took place on the subject, in which Mr. T. Clegg, Mr. McClure, Mr. D. Clarke, Mr. Alderman Wright Turner, Mr. Alderman Pochin, Dr. Watts, and Mr. Councillor Rumney took part. The main questions raised were as to whether the fund should be one for giving relief only, or one for loaning money to operatives until better times, and it was ultimately determined that the committee to be appointed should have power to do both, or at least that it should be left for them to determine whether any and what portion of the funds should be devoted to loans.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT SHEFFIELD.—A strange affair, followed by serious consequences, took place at Sheffield on Tuesday. It seems that rumours had been circulated of the exhumation of bodies by the sexton of the Wardsend Cemetery, near the town, and of his having sold them for the purposes of dissection. The attention of the police was accordingly directed to the circumstance, and on examination they found a large number of bodies in an excavation in the cemetery, some of which were mutilated. On Tuesday evening a mob went to the cemetery, and, enraged at the sight of the bodies, broke into a house formerly occupied by the sexton, broke the doors and windows, and destroyed the furniture. They then went to the sexton's house, turned out his wife, who was alone, and set fire to the premises. The house, with its contents, was entirely destroyed. The damage exceeds 500l. An investigation before the magistrates was made on Saturday, and some revolting statements affecting the conduct of the sexton were made by Robert Dixon, a labourer at the cemetery, and by other witnesses.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The attendance at the Exhibition on Wednesday (the Derby Day) reached the number of 50,585. On Thursday the weather caused a diminution to 41,090. The Princes Arthur and Leopold were among the visitors on Wednesday, and the Princesses Alice and Helena on Thursday. The largest amount of money yet received upon any day was taken on Friday for admissions, the total amounting to nearly 3,000l. It was a half-crown day, and the numbers admitted were—season tickets, 6,599; by payment, 21,044; total,

27,643. Her Majesty has intimated her intention of presenting eight hundred of the female students in the schools of art throughout the United Kingdom with tickets of admission to the Exhibition, available on any Friday or Saturday. The attendance was again very good on Saturday, the admissions by 5s. payment being 7,467, and by season tickets 9,858, total, 17,325. A list of the titled visitors would include half the peerage and baronetage in the kingdom. The total receipts for the week ending May 31st were 10,000l., against 11,123l. for the corresponding period in 1851. On Monday—Whit Monday—there was a real invasion of the working classes. The attendance is believed to have been close upon 65,000.

HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The great full rehearsal at the Crystal Palace, under Mr. Costa, will take place on Saturday, the 21st of June, commencing at eleven o'clock. The choruses in the first part of the rehearsal will comprise those known as single choruses, the second part (which is expected to commence about two o'clock) will consist of double choruses from "Deborah," "Solomon," and "Israel in Egypt." The list of principal vocalists engaged for this festival is unusually strong, including the names of Madlle. Titiens, Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, and Miss Parepa, Madame Sainton Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Santley, and Signor Bellotti. They will all take part on the great rehearsal day. A large number of applications for tickets have been received during the last few days from the Continent, and from various parts of the country from persons coming to London for the Agricultural Show. On the day of the great rehearsal the doors of the Palace will be opened at nine in the morning. Tickets for this day, if purchased on or before Thursday, the 19th of June, will be 7s. 6d., after that time the price will be 10s. 6d. The great fountains will be played one hour after the conclusion of the rehearsal. It has also been announced that 5s. tickets will be issued on each of the three days of the festival, viz., Monday, the 23rd; Wednesday, the 25th; and Friday, the 27th June.

THE LATE MR. JOSEPH STURGE.—At Birmingham on Wednesday a statue which has been erected to the late Joseph Sturge was formally uncovered. Shortly after his death a subscription was raised for a public statue. Mr. William Middlemore, a borough magistrate, Mr. John Jaffray, and other gentlemen, took an active part, the funds were raised speedily, and the commission to execute it entrusted to the late Mr. Thomas, the sculptor, who died before he had given the last touches to his work. The statue has been erected on by far the best site in the town; it is at one of the boundaries where the parishes of Birmingham and Edgbaston meet, the last being the parish in which Mr. Sturge resided. The monument consists of a central figure of Mr. Sturge, his right hand resting on a Bible, and the left extended towards a figure symbolical of Peace. A figure on the other side is typical of Charity. At the base of the statue, in front and back, are large basins for ornamental fountains, and at either side are drinking-fountains. The principal figure is in Sicilian marble, the secondary groups in fine freestone. The likeness of the man is portrayed with wonderful fidelity. The expressions of benevolence which spoke so powerfully in life are depicted wonderfully in the stone. The allegorical figures, with their symbols, are also very cleverly executed. There was a large assembly to witness the undraping of the statue. Mr. Bright and Mr. Scholefield, the borough members, were present, as were also the mayor and many members of the corporation. Mr. Bright spoke at some length.

THE CORONERSHIP FOR MIDDLESEX.—The Queen has, by Order of Council, divided the county of Middlesex into Central and Western districts. For the latter the candidates are—Mr. J. Alley Jones, a Liberal agent in electioneering contests; Dr. W. B. Mushet, University Medallist in Medicine, late resident physician at St. Marylebone Infirmary; Dr. Croft; and Mr. F. Charsley, the coroner for Buckinghamshire. The candidates for the Central district are—Mr. Chas. E. Lewis and Mr. Campbell Sleigh, barristers; and Dr. Edwin Lankester. The latter is supported by a very influential committee of medical, scientific, and literary men, including Professor Owen, Sir Wentworth Dilke, Mr. Cole, C.B., J. R. Mills, Esq., M.P., the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., W. Fairbairn, Esq., F.R.S., and Drs. Ferguson, Budd, Rogers, Sibson, Watson, Forbes Winslow, &c. The following letter has been written to Dr. Lankester by Samuel Morley, Esq.:

London, June 9, 1862.

Dear Sir,—I am very glad to observe in the newspapers that you are a candidate for the vacant coronership for the county of Middlesex. I sincerely hope you may succeed in obtaining the appointment. As so many of the cases submitted from time to time to the coroner's investigation require a knowledge of medicine and of the human frame, together with an acquaintance with chemical science, it has always seemed to me most desirable that the coroner should possess these qualifications, and in your undeniable attainments and general character the inhabitants of the county would, I think, possess the most satisfactory assurance that the duties of the coroner would be efficiently discharged. It will give me great pleasure to hear of your success.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

SAMUEL MORLEY.

Dr. Lankester, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

We may state that all freeholders in the county of 40s. have a vote in the election.

Literature.

MRS. BROWNING'S "LAST POEMS."*

"One of the greatest poets of our time, and the greatest poetess of any time." Such was the verdict which a celebrated writer of the day, himself both poet and novelist, pronounced on Elizabeth Barrett Browning, on the publication of her collected works a few years ago. Since then she has produced her greatest work—"Aurora Leigh": and now, while those who admired her genius and loved her womanly excellence are yet sad for her too early removal, the mournful, precious gift of her "Last Poems" is placed in their hands. Not unworthy of her pure, earnest nature, not injurious to her high fame, are these final verses of our lost singer. It would not, indeed, be fitting to found on them a general criticism of Mrs. Browning's works. They have some of the finest characteristics of her genius; but not its variety or its intense power. The subjects are evidently of spontaneous selection; and the thoughts and feelings are those of inward life and experience.

The deep reality of Mrs. Browning's poetry has, from the first, been as remarkable as its intellectual strength and its originality of imagination. So her verse has had moral power, with which only that of Tennyson's "In Memoriam" can in these times be compared. When she wrote from that chamber of weakness to which from girlhood to womanhood she was so largely confined, though her artist-sense made choice of subjects from the world of beauty, the life of passion and pain, and the temple of worship and holy communings, yet she poured into her treatment of them all the tenderness, the pathos, and the piety of that frail life lived much alone. Then it was, that, writing to us, in reply to grateful acknowledgments of benefit and pleasure derived from her poetry, she said, with characteristic sincerity and expressiveness,—“If ‘you could know through what a reed’ ‘those sounds have passed, which you refer’ ‘to as having brought some good and soothing-ness to you,—why, then you would know why’ ‘I thank God that it should be so, and you for’ ‘letting me hear it. Consolation, you say, you’ ‘have received by means of my poetry—consolation and purification:—What shall I answer?’ ‘—Not that I am proud of this, of course,—’ ‘perhaps that I am humbled by it,—but certainly and indeed, that I am glad and thankful,’ ‘and that I solicit your prayers in order myself’ ‘to have comfort and purity in proportion to’ ‘trial and depression.’”

Afterwards, Love entered her chamber and commanded her to arise; and she believed, and arose; and a miracle of healing was perfected. The wedded wife of a great poet became not less but more a poetess. She wrote with more robustness, with new largeness of feeling, and with deeper interest in human affairs. Less reflective, perhaps, and less directly religious in her poems, she gave clearer, fuller utterance to an inspired woman's sense of the scope and meaning of this life of ours. Dwelling in Italy, her high-minded devotion to the national cause displayed a grand side of her character, even if it brought something of spasm over the exercise of her poetic gift. To Italy her last songs were given. The best is on the death at Ancona and Gaeta, in the national struggle, of the sons of Laura Savio, a poetess of Turin. But "the last poem," dated "Rome, May, 1861," has most claim to be extracted in a notice like this:—

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

I.

"Now give us the lands where olives grow,"
Cried the North to the South,
'Where the sun with a golden mouth can blow
Blue bubbles of grapes down a vineyard-row!'
Cried the North to the South.

'Now give us men from the sunless plain,'
Cried the South to the North,
'By need of work in the snow and the rain,
Made strong, and brave by familiar pain?'
Cried the South to the North.

II.

'Give lucid hills and intenser seas,'
Said the North to the South,
'Since ever by symbols and bright degrees
Art, childlike, climbs to the dear Lord's knees,'
Said the North to the South.

'Give strenuous souls for belief and prayer,'
Said the South to the North,
'That stand in the dark on the lowest stair,
While affirming of God, "He is certainly there,"'
Said the South to the North.

III.

'Yet oh, for the skies that are softer and higher?'
Sighed the North to the South;
'For the flowers that blaze, and the trees that aspire,
And the insects made of a song or a fire,'
Sighed the North to the South.

* *Last Poems.* By ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. Chapman and Hall.

'And oh, for a seer to discern the same!'
Sighed the South to the North;
'For a poet's tongue of baptismal flame,
To call the tree or the flower by its name!'
Sighed the South to the North.

IV.

The North sent therefore a man of men
As a grace to the South;
And thus to Rome came Andersen.
—'Alas, but you must take him again?'
Said the South to the North.

Two poems of the domestic affections, "Little Mattie," and "Only a Curl," have, we think, appeared in periodicals. In all the poetry relating to childhood that has ever been written, there is nothing more exquisitely beautiful, or fuller of the strong consolation of faith, than the one and the other of these poems. What verses are these!—the woman and the poet so finely speaking in them.

"Dead! Thirteen a month ago!
Short and narrow her life's walk;
Lover's love she could not know
Even by a dream or talk:
Too young to be glad of youth,
Missing honour, labour, rest,
And the warmth of a babe's mouth
At the blossom of her breast.

Just so young but yesternight,
Now she is as old as death.
Meek, obedient in your sight,
Gentle to a beck or breath
Only on last Monday! Yours,
Answering you like silver bells
Lightly touched! An hour matures:
You can teach her nothing else.
She has seen the mystery hid
Under Egypt's pyramid,
By those eyelids pale and close,
Now she knows what Rhameses knows."

"Lord Walter's Wife" is a noble poem; the subject boldly chosen, and treated with frank earnestness yet with true delicacy. It is a pure, lofty-souled woman's protest against the too-often sensual view of woman's nature in which men unconsciously indulge; and against the conceit of virtue with which they put by tempting thoughts that, not woman's real nature, but their own interpretation of it, has stirred within them. It is too long to be extracted as a whole; and we will not mar it by broken quotation.

There are several Translations, or rather Paraphrases, from Classical Poets added to this volume. A very fine one, "The Cyclops," from Theocritus—fine intrinsically, if not as a reproduction of the original. Of ten from Apuleius, there are two, "Psyche gazing on Cupid," and "Psyche and Pan," which are very beautifully done. Of the paraphrases on other writers, only one is on Euripides. We could have wished that Mrs. Browning had translated much from that dramatist; for she had an almost enthusiastic appreciation of his finer qualities. Replying to a disparaging criticism, she once wrote to us:—"You underrate his eminently human pathetic spirit, I think. . . . And he is the only one of the Dramatists who comprehended the 'tenderness and softness of womanhood at all.' His Iphigenia is a true woman. Yet we must admit that he wrote exquisite scenes rather than dramas, and that he had imperfect notions 'on the integrity of constructive art. His choral odes are full of delightful poetry. His passionate scenes throb and burn with touches that remind us of Shakespeare—see what a 'Medea he gives us!'—Choice words! of which later study has made us more and more feel the truth. It may well be wished that she who wrote them had rendered for us some of the poet's choral odes and scenes of passion.

The poem that gives us greater moral contentment than the rest of this volume is entitled "De Profundis." It opens with the plaint of one

"Heart-bare, heart-hungry, very poor,
Whose desolated days go on";

—who sighs that ever winterly, and painfully, and hopelessly, the days go on, and on,—and who asks as the great kindness—

"Only to loose these pilgrim-shoon,
(Too early worn and grimed) with sweet
Cool deathly touch to these tired feet,
Till days go out which now go on."

The singer seeks calm rest from Nature:—then, she says—

"—A voice reproves me thereupon,
More sweet than Nature's when the drone
Of bees is sweetest, and more deep
Than when the rivers overleap
The shuddering pines, and thunder on.
God's Voice, not Nature's! Night and noon
He sits upon the great white throne
And listens for the creature's praise.
What babble we of days and days?
The Day-spring He, whose days go on.
He reigns above, He reigns alone;
Systems burn out, and leave His throne:
Fair mists of seraphs rise and fall
Around Him, changeless amid all,—
Ancient of Days, whose days go on.
He reigns below, He reigns alone,
And, having life in love foregone

Beneath the crown of sovran thorns,
He reigns the Jealous God. Who mourns
Or rules with Him, while days go on?

By anguish which made pale the sun,
I hear Him charge His saints that none
Among His creatures anywhere
Blasphemes against Him with despair,
However darkly days go on.

Take from my head the thorn-wreath brown!
No mortal grief deserves that crown.
O, supreme Love, chief Misery,
The sharp regalia are for THEE
Whose days eternally go on!

For us,—whatever's undergone,
Thou knowest, wildest what is done.
Grief may be joy misunderstood;
Only the Good discerns the good.
I trust Thee while my days go on.

Whatever's lost, it first was won:
We will not struggle nor impugn.
Perhaps the cup was broken here,
That Heaven's new wine might show more clear.
I praise Thee while my days go on.

I praise Thee while my days go on;
I love Thee while my days go on:
Through dark and dearth, through fire and frost
With emptied arms and treasure lost,
I thank Thee while my days go on.

And having in Thy life-depth thrown
Being and suffering (which are one),
As a child drops his pebble small
Down some deep well, and hears it fall
Smiling—so I. THY DAYS GO ON."

With these sublime words of faith, we silently and reverently leave these "Last Poems," of one who, life-long and faithfully, wrought all her work "according to the Pattern shewed to her in "the Mount."

GREEN'S NEW TESTAMENT GRAMMAR.*

There can be no question that books of this special kind are indispensable to the study of the New Testament in the original. A groundwork must be laid in accurate knowledge of the laws of pure, native Greek; but this must be supplemented by systematic observation of what is peculiar to the foreign and less pure Greek of the New Testament. On the one hand a person who trusts to the knowledge he has acquired in reading the classical authors with the help of his Kühner, or Jelf, and Liddell and Scott, will be bewildered by what must seem to him uncouth forms and ungrammatical constructions in the Hellenistic authors; on the other the mere reader of the New Testament would be unable to appreciate what is distinctive, and would inevitably fail of attaining to that delicacy of perception so needful in a new and varied field.

The present work is adapted to be useful to the young student. It assumes of course a knowledge of the ordinary rules and principles of the language, and dwells at most length on such points as bear on the interpretation of difficult passages. It does not, we imagine, pretend to rank with the far more copious and scientific Winer,—the excellent English translation of which we not long since noticed;—but will rather take its place as an introduction to that elaborate work, or as serving for easy reference on more current and obvious points.

Mr. Green treats with most fullness, in the way both of precept and illustration, of the use of the Article. The remark he makes in introducing this subject, that "among moderns this part of speech has been in many cases regarded with indifference or levity," is somewhat obsolete. The acute and elaborate studies of Middleton, whose treatise will always remain a monument of true and refined scholarship, might have received a word of acknowledgment here. But apparently Mr. Green has intentionally avoided such references; for the quotation at the foot of the first page appears to be a solitary one. And we willingly allow that such abstinence in a work of an elementary nature is far better than the opposite extreme. Mr. Green might, however, have made his book more useful by occasional and judicious indication to the student of other aids and authorities; especially where the plan of the work compels him to be brief.

Mr. Green seems to us sound and reasonable in his view of the language of the New Testament as to a large extent Hebraising and impure. It is folly to imagine, he urges, that those to whom so subtle an instrument of expression as Greek was an acquired tongue, should without miracle—which no one imagines here—employ it with the same facility and nicety as those to whom it was a vernacular, or indeed without exhibiting some traces of their own former peculiarities of idiom. Here Winer appears sometimes to err, and to maintain a greater purity of usage than actually existed. Thus, for example, he fights hard for the strict classical meaning of the conjunction *iva* as always implying a purpose; barely admitting a single exception. Mr. Green, on the other hand, lays it down without hesitation, and

* *A Treatise on the Grammar of the New Testament.* By T. S. GREEN, M.A. New Edition. Bagster.

we think with unquestionable truth, that there are many passages where no such idea at all is intended to be conveyed. The fact that in Modern Greek the use of the same conjunction with the subjunctive has taken the place of the simple infinitive, is evidence enough of its tendency to suffer a weakening of its proper force; and though we are unable to tell precisely when, or in what provincialism perhaps, such a corruption began, the usage of the New Testament may reasonably be regarded as showing traces of it. In this as in many similar points, Mr. Green's book will prove a useful guide.

In the brief space that remains, we shall probably do more good by pointing out defects than excellences: the former certainly being the exception, and the latter the rule. Our remarks will necessarily be of a fragmentary character.

P. 83. It is inaccurate and misleading to speak of the Dual as a "refinement" of language, and belonging to "the more studied language of books." The dual was of course originally used like all other grammatical forms, without any consciousness of its being a peculiar "form." It was afterwards found to be unnecessary, and fell into disuse—just as unconsciously.

P. 95. The account of Middle Verbs here given and subsequently at p. 184, is perhaps the most unsatisfactory thing in the book. One of our best New Testament scholars has recently called attention to the use of this "little-understood" voice, especially in the New Testament, as a subject needing careful inquiry (Ellicott: "Aids to Faith," Essay VIII). We cannot enter upon such a subject here, and must content ourselves with marking the deficiency.

P. 214. The preposition *ἐν* (as well as some others) is dismissed much too summarily. Did not the author call to mind that passage in Heb. xii. 2, where the defence of a rendering in the English version, full of force and beauty, rests entirely on a nicety in the use of this preposition?

P. 231. The minor particles.—This subject again is far too summarily dismissed. We could once more call the author's attention to a rendering which he would probably be very unwilling to surrender, and which depends entirely upon the meaning of "minor particles." We refer to 1 Cor. vii. 21 in our Version, "But if thou (the slave), may'st be made free, use it rather." If we are obliged to translate the particles *εἰ δὲ καὶ* by "but even if," as is affirmed by some, there is no escape from the conclusion that St. Paul actually recommended a slave to choose continuance in slavery rather than avail himself of a lawful opportunity of obtaining his freedom! So much depends on a "particle." When another edition gives the opportunity, the author will do well to look to these points.

In conclusion, we welcome this and all honest aids towards a study so important. We look upon the increased demand for such books as this, and for strictly exegetical commentaries, as one of the best signs of the times. We trust the day is not distant when all our ministers—not to say our laymen—will have a familiar acquaintance with the *ipsissima verba* of our "most sure word of prophecy;" when the original words of the inspired writers will be as familiar to them as those of our inimitable but necessarily imperfect version. Not in order that our congregations may be vexed with unedifying display of verbal criticism—none would deprecate that more than we; but that at least he who expounds may have that firm, close grasp of the sense of the words he is expounding, which is impossible to one who deals with a mere version. As for the pedantic and trifling parade to which we have just referred, we have no fear of it. It will soon be understood that there is no surer indication of superficial scholarship than to be constantly tinkering a version probably unrivalled for force, pathos, and fidelity.

PROFESSOR ROGERS' LIFE AND WORKS OF JOHN HOWE.

At a time when it is possible to give an edition of the works of John Owen a large circulation, and when subscribers can be obtained for such an undertaking as the reprint of Goodwin, Charnock, Adams, Sibbes, and other Puritan divines, it is to be hoped that there can be no doubt of the success of so laudable an enterprise as the republication of the works of John Howe. Greatest amongst the early Nonconformist writers, and more fitted than any of them to influence the mind of our own time, he is also the one pre-eminently, whose character and writings may command not merely the respect but the warm admiration of men of all sections of the Church. No existing edition of Howe was satisfactory. Mr. Hunt's—entitled to great praise when it was produced—was never a handsome or easily readable book; and the text having been subjected to transpositions and verbal alterations, for the clearing of Howe's

involved style, the reader never felt perfect confidence in the integrity of his book. A double-columned, one-volume Howe was simply a nuisance—a form of book only admissible, in the case of a great writer, for its cheapness. Even the standard edition of 1724 has been ascertained by Mr. Rogers to be chargeable with serious omissions and errors. It may well occasion pleasure and gratitude to all who read theology, that a new edition has been undertaken by one to whom we owe a fine biography of Howe, which has exerted a deeper and more enduring influence than writings, even from the same hand, that have obtained a greater name. It may seem strange that the *Tract Society* should take it up; but it is explained thus:—"It is not probable that the Society would have engaged in an undertaking of this magnitude had there been, when they entered upon it, any immediate prospect of its being prosecuted by private enterprise; but the failure of one laudable attempt (owing to causes which had nothing to do with any doubts of the expediency of the object itself) made it very uncertain whether any new effort would be made; and there being a strong desire in many to see the works of John Howe in a form and type worthy of him, the Society thought they would be conferring a boon on the religious public generally, but especially on Christian ministers of every name, by preparing the present edition for the press." We heartily approve the determination of the "Society," and we wish this very handsome and perfectly edited reprint the most entire success.

What has Professor Rogers done for this edition?—A really important and valuable service, which may give Howe quite a new place in the library; and which he himself can best explain. After referring to Howe's redundancy, repetition, needless division, involution, and ruggedness of style, he says:—"I have always thought, however, that these faults were greatly aggravated by his own system, or rather want of a system, of punctuation; by the unnecessary multiplication of parentheses, of which there are sometimes as many as four or five in a single paragraph; by the superfluous use of italics, which, in the original editions, often extend to half the words of a sentence, and so far from giving the key to the emphatic terms, distract attention by the mere number of the seemingly emphatic; and lastly, by the obtrusion into the text, at least in the greater part of his works, of Scriptural and other references, even where the passages referred to are fully cited." Mr. Rogers then, while sacredly preserving the text, has sought to remove these blemishes, and to make Howe's writings less repulsive, and more readable. He has revised the punctuation throughout; and has carefully removed the other stumbling-blocks which he has pointed out in the sentences we have quoted. In nothing is the gain to Howe's intelligibility greater, than in the revision of his "mock periods," as they are justly called. Howe had, says Mr. Rogers—in a very characteristic passage—"the very frequent fault of dividing a paragraph into four or five seeming periods, of which not one is really a period, but which are all, in fact, closely connected, and parts of one complete period;—thus perpetually balking the reader, and leading to a ludicrous misconception of what is coming. It is true that this practice is more or less exemplified in most of the writers of the age, but scarcely in any so constantly as in Howe; while, in his case, it is rendered worse than in most others, by the frequent length of his sentences, which sometimes extend over more than a page. One would almost imagine, that feeling their preposterous length, he thought they would appear shorter, if they were cut up into seeming periods, with full stops and capitals; thereby promising the unwary reader the requisite full pauses—a device about as successful as if one should try to make a long road shorter, by fixing a turnpike-gate at every few hundred yards." Mr. Rogers has consequently thrown down Howe's turnpikes; and his sentences are often found to have become "immoderately long"; but there is this advantage, that "at least they appear what they are, and the reader is not seduced into the illusion that he is at the end of the sentence, when he is not." It will be best seen what sort of labour has been involved, and to how great an extent, by comparing the form of a passage as it stands in the original edition, with the form as given by Mr. Rogers.

"This was the very Make and Frame, the Constitution and Design of the Original Temple, to be the Tabernacle of Witness. A visible Testimony of the Love of God, and of his kind and gracious Propensions towards the Race of Men, however they were become an Apostate and Degenerate Race. To let them see how inclined and willing he was to become acquainted with them again, and that the old Intimacy and Friendship, long since outworn, might be renewed. And this gracious inclination was testified. Partly by Christ's taking up his Abode on Earth; or by the erecting of this Original Temple, by the Word's being made flesh. Wherein (as the Greek expresses it) he did Tabernacle among us. That whereas we did dwell here in Earthly Tabernacles (only now destitute and devoid of the Divine Presence) He most kindly comes and pitches his Tent amongst our Tents. Sets up his Tabernacle by ours, replenished and full of God: So that, here the Divine Glory was familiarly visible, the Glory of the only begotten Son of the Father, shining with mild and gentle Rays, such as should allure, not affright us, nor their terror make us afraid."

Without altering a letter the passage takes this smoother arrangement:—

"This was the very make and frame, the constitution and design, of the original temple; to be the Tabernacle of witness, a visible testimony of the love of God, and of his kind and gracious propensions towards the race of

men, however they were become an apostate and degenerate race; to let them see how inclined and willing he was to become acquainted with them again, and that the old intimacy and friendship long since outworn might be renewed. And this gracious inclination was testified, partly,—By Christ's taking up his abode on earth, or by the erecting of this original temple; by the 'Word's being made flesh,' wherein, as the Greek expresses it, He did Tabernacle among us; that whereas we did dwell in earthly tabernacles, only now destitute and devoid of the Divine presence, He most kindly comes and pitches His tent amongst our tents; sets up His tabernacle by ours, replenished and full of God: so that here the Divine glory was familiarly visible, the glory of the only-begotten Son of the Father, shining with mild and gentle rays, such as should allure, not affright us, nor their terror make us afraid."

It will be seen that the preparation of this edition has called for work amounting to drudgery: and Mr. Rogers is all the more entitled to our reverence and thankfulness, that he has not disdained such work, in giving an author of such eminence anew to the world. We have only to add that the text will be carefully revised by original editions, not by Calamy's folios, which all other editions have followed. The works published by Howe himself will extend to six volumes. His posthumous works may be added hereafter, if the public desire to have them.

Best of all, we are to have included in this edition, the Life of Howe by the Editor, to which we have already referred, and the reproduction of which has long been earnestly desired in many quarters.

MR. BAYNE'S "TESTIMONY OF CHRIST."

There is no doubt that the Christian Church—the most thoughtful portion of it at least—is now becoming fully aware of the dangers that have beset it in some departments of the literature of the last few years. We have found that we must by all means and at all costs keep up an open road for our faith right back to the Cross; and whoever attempts to block up that way too will find that he has to confront men who are in earnest. It is cheering to see that if the antagonism to historical Christianity—and we know no other—has grown more fierce and varied, the spirit of defence aroused by it has grown more affectionate and chivalrous. We are thankful that men are at length beginning to understand what is meant by a so-called faith which believes everything in general and nothing in particular; which professes to cling to Christ as the Lord and King of men, and pretends to ignore those miracles which form the professed and appropriate "splendours" of his Kingdom of Grace.

The author of the "Testimony of Christ to Christianity" evidently sees what is our real position, and he has done what he can—we think he has done something—to bring help. He has seen that we do not so much want to have proved to our satisfaction the falsehood of those who deny our Lord and Christ, as to be made to understand more intelligently why it is that, for all assaults, our hearts are holding with only a tighter grasp to the historical facts and miracles of his life. We do not believe these men who are "wagging their heads," and saying, "Ah, ah!" when we speak of Him who hath "abolished death"; we know that all this high-flown talk about "laws of nature" is not bread of life; but we must be helped not by being shown the weakness and the wickedness of those who stand and scoff, but by being nerved to a more constant and unyielding grasp of that to part with which is to part with life and hope. The chief excellence of Mr. Bayne's book lies in the fact that it really seeks to do this, and to do it by a way that is simple and short. It by no means aims at doing the work of other more complete and elaborate treatises on this and kindred subjects, but it endeavours to do a work of its own. The author makes as small a use as possible of that part of his argument of which scholars only can judge, and labours to bring out clearly and forcibly his conclusions. We believe him to be right in supposing that "the precise argument" of his book is new, or at least that his precise mode of putting the case is so. It is in brief this:—"Christ himself professed to work miracles ('Go and tell John, the blind see, the dead are raised up, &c.'): and all history, without exception, speaks of him as one who professed to be what we believe him to have been: all history, too, recognises him as having been pure and true, and neither the vilest nor the noblest of his accusers can gain a hearing, even if he dares to say that Christ lied,—"such is the power of his life:—and yet when those "miracles, which he himself claims to have done, are taken in detail, these men retreat upon the 'laws of nature.' Here the author has to go over the old ground—"upon which it may well make us tremble to tread, so bold has unbelief become!—of proving that Christ was not self-deceived, that our 'Master and Lord' was not a fanatic, that the master-heart of the world was the possessor also of the master intellect. When he has shown this, he clinches his argument with the question, 'How then refuse to receive his own testimony to his own work?'"

This is a small book to deal with so great a subject; but we believe it is a good and helpful one. The argument itself is without doubt of value. We must complain, however,—and we are sorry to have to do so—of the way in which the author has developed some parts of

* The Works of John Howe, M.A. Vol. I. With a General Preface; by HENRY ROGERS. London: Religious Tract Society.

* The Testimony of Christ to Christianity. By P. BAYNE A.M. London: Nisbet.

it. We are not at all sure that it was necessary to the completeness of his book that Mr. Bayne should have shown Christ to be "eminently shrewd and cool-minded;" but we are quite sure that he has not done so in a way that will commend itself to the piety, not to say good taste, of his readers. We put down the book in pain and astonishment when we discover that we can only arrive at a just estimate of the intellect of Jesus by a comparison with that of Shakspeare or of the Homeric Ulysses! We were not prepared for such a "falling off," when we reached that part of the book. There are, too, some blemishes in the style of the writing. It wants repose, and although sometimes nervous and powerful, is sometimes stilted and high-flown. Why must we be constantly annoyed by such high-sounding phrases as these—"tri-unity of operation," "flawless unity of Divine perfection," and the like? Why cannot Mr. Bayne utter a wise thought with simplicity, and a plain thought with plainness? Also, in some parts of the book, there was an opportunity for a gentleness, even tenderness, of thought and feeling, of which the author has not availed himself. A quiet hand may lift from before our eyes the veil whose blackness would darken all the world. There is no need to batter it down with cannon-balls. And after all, the work to which every true believer should set himself to-day, is the strengthening of belief, rather than the confusion of unbelievers. Books of evidences are to help true hearts—not to confound bad ones.

THE PERIODICALS FOR JUNE.

The *North British Review* has been for some time claiming some portion of the space which has been monopolised by the May meetings. But the contents of the last number are of more than ephemeral interest. It opens with an elaborate review of the various replies of Church of England writers to "Essays and Reviews." The *North British*, however, doubts the ability of Episcopacy, especially as at present developed, to hold in, and gather in, the tens of thousands of the English people, and pleads, as it has before done, for a more free development of genuine Biblical criticism—free from smouldering anxieties for the intimidating of unformed and unintelligent good men, and from "those restraints which in all ages, have arisen from the disingenuous and dishonest reluctance to admit any exposition of the Scripture, in single instances, from which opponents would be quick to snatch an advantage." We are glad to see the *National* taking this broad ground. "The Commemoration of 1662" is a fair historical exposition, and the altered position of modern Dissent is warningly dwelt upon. But the statement that Non-conformists "aim at supremacy" must surely have been a slip of the pen. The *National* speaks of the subscription question as threatening the very life of the Church of England, and urges the imperative necessity of a repeal of the Act of Uniformity. Among the other articles are, "Geological Changes in Scotland in Historic Times," "Early Poetry of England and Scotland," "Present Movements among the French Clergy," and "Our Colonies." The last is a more able and temperate argument for the continuance of the connexion between the mother country and her dependencies than we have before met with.

The International Exhibition promises to become for some time to come a stock subject for our monthlies. *Blackwood*, *Fraser*, and the *Cornhill* have each a paper on the subject. The first has much to say of the ugly building and the opening ceremony; the second takes a rapid survey of its industrial and art treasures; the third indulges in lively criticism, especially on the models of guns and ships of war: all regard the picture gallery as the financial sheet-anchor of the enterprise, and the great show of 1862 as exhibiting immense progress compared with 1851.

Blackwood contains one or two articles of special interest. One of these is the journal of Mrs. Petherick, who accompanies her husband, the celebrated African traveller, in his arduous attempt to penetrate the sources of the Nile with the hope of meeting the expedition of Captain Speke, who is prosecuting the same enterprise by way of Zanzibar. The lady's communication is dated from Katoum. Another geographical paper describes, under the title "Six Weeks in a Tower," a sojourn in the house of a Chinese landowner about 100 miles west of Canton. It is a minute, very interesting, and rather favourable picture of domestic life among the Celestials, or rather among the Hakkas, a stranger tribe, who came originally from the province of Kiang-si, and furnished the nucleus of the Taeping rebels. In one of his pleasant essays, the author of "Caxton" presents a new view of Lord Bolingbroke's character. It is argued that this celebrated statesman (evidently a favourite with Sir Edward) expressed in private his detestation of free-thinkers, and that his deistical essays were published by Mallet after his death against his own injunctions. Passages are given from these very writings expressing veneration for Christianity as "founded on the universal law of nature," &c. "Salem Chapel" scarcely sustains its first promise, and is becoming alarmingly melodramatic.

In *Fraser* there is a capital paper in defence of the claims of Hungary in reply to Mr. Bonamy Price in a preceding number. In another respect *Fraser* exhibits its freedom from prejudice by publishing an essay on political economy by Raskin, a sequel to the papers which appeared in the *Cornhill*. It is not likely to

enhance the reputation of the great art-critic. The brilliant tale of "Thalatta! Thalatta!" is brought to a close, as is also "Barren Honour," in a scene of thrilling interest. "Going on" is the title of another of Mr. Boyd's gossiping essays.

The feature of this month's *Cornhill* is the announcement that the author of "Adam Bede" will begin a new novel in the next number, when we suppose "Philip" will take leave of a rather wearied public. We hope, however, the late editor will continue his "Roundabout Papers"—the present one on sensation novels being written in his happiest vein of caricature. Mr. Doyle has an elaborate cartoon on a "musical at home." A paper on alcohol will raise the teetotallers in arms—the writer's main conclusion being that the spirit in small doses is a stimulant—in large, "a purely depressing, poisonous agent." The *Cornhill* also contains full information on the wonderful oil-wells of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Beeton's monthly budget of serials provides an immense fund of knowledge. Some of them we have noticed separately. The *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* seems to aim at making the fair sex independent of the milliner, and supplies the latest novelties in fashions and needlework. It is a complete pattern book, and all for sixpence. Then there is the *Dictionary of Universal Information in Sciences, Art, and Literature*, which has reached its sixth part, and will form an admirable book of reference. This is now being issued in penny numbers, so that for a penny a week for something less than two years, any one may possess a valuable cyclopædia. *Home Pets* is a description of domestic animals. The *Book of Garden Management* contains practical hints suitable to persons of moderate means. And the *Boy's Own Magazine* is to well-established a favourite to need a word of commendation from us. The remaining periodicals we must leave till next week.

Gleanings.

Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was 580 years old when she married. Courage, ladies!

Gavazzi has arrived in London to plead the cause of his mission in Florence.

Mrs. Boaz is preparing a Life of her late husband, the Rev. Thomas Boaz, LL.D., of Calcutta.

A lady advertising in the *Times* for a servant adds, "Persons wearing crinoline need not apply."

A police magistrate has decided that an infant in arms cannot be charged for as an extra "person" in a cab.

The degree of Doctor of Music was conferred on Meyerbeer at the Cambridge commencement on Monday.

Mr. Philip James Bailey, the author of "Festus," has obtained a decree of divorce from his wife on the ground of her adultery and intemperance.

The *Apologist*, a monthly magazine, is announced for July, whose purpose will be to resist the attacks of Atheists and Mormons on Christianity.

Dr. Charles Mackay, it is said, has taken Mr. Russell's place as correspondent to the *Times* at the seat of war in America.

A new green for confectionary, which may be substituted for the poisonous colouring now much used, is composed of saffron and indigo, and in the proportions necessarily used may be considered innocuous.

A very chaste and beautiful monument has just been erected in the Dean Cemetery, at Edinburgh, in memory of the youngest daughter of Sir Henry Havelock.

Her Majesty will be godmother by proxy to the young Prince of the Sandwich Islands, Prince Hawaii. He will be christened by the Bishop of Honolulu, who will shortly arrive there.

Measures are being adopted throughout France, not only by the authorities, but likewise by the chief landowners, to prevent the destruction of small birds.

A correspondent sends to the *Journal of Horticulture* the head of a sparrow with three green caterpillars and three daddy-longlegs in its beak, as an argument against the destruction of small birds at present going on in England.

Bishop Adhelm, who flourished in the seventh century, is reported to have worked the following miracle:—"He lengthened a beam in the church, which the builder had cut too short, and hung his garments to dry in the rays of the sun, which supernaturally supported them."

People quote a highly civilised and complimentary saying of Said Pacha, seated at the right of the Empress Eugénie during dinner, in reply to her query whether the marvels of Paris had not astonished him. "Not at all; I have read the 'Arabian Nights,' and am familiar with fairy magnificence."

Dr. Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, was addressed by a rude fellow, claiming relationship with him on the ground that his name was Sutton. "I am afraid," said the Archbishop, "that I cannot indulge the idea of being related to you, for my name is 'Manners' Sutton, and it seems that you want the 'Manners.'"

Messrs. Griffith and Farran will shortly publish a Popular History of the United States, including a brief account of the Discovery and Colonisation of America; the Colonial Period; the War of Independence; subsequent History and Causes leading to the present War, by Hugo Reid, late Principal of the Dalhousie College, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

An old gentleman travelling, some years ago, inside the Bath mail, had two ladies, sisters, for companions. The younger, an invalid, soon fell

asleep, and the old gentlemen expressed his regret to see so charming a young lady in ill health. "Ah! yes, indeed," sighed the elder sister, "a disease of the heart."—"Dear me!" was the sympathetic response, "at her age? Ossification, perhaps?"—"O no, sir, a lieutenant!"

A lady, while on a visit to a friend in Hertfordshire, had, during her rides on horseback in the neighbourhood, become perfectly aware of the boorishness of the peasantry. One day, riding unattended, she came to a by-gate of her host's park, which had not a lodge. A chubby boy was swinging to and fro upon it, and she ventured to beg that he would hold it open while she passed through. To her utter amazement he did so, and, delighted with his complacency, she gave him a shilling, observing, "It's quite clear, my lad, from your civility, that you are not a native of Hertfordshire." The reply was a staggerer—"Thee'rt a liar—I be."

THE SAMARITAN PASSOVER.—When the Prince of Wales was in the Holy Land, he proceeded by way of Shiloh to Nablous, arriving on the eve of the Samaritan Passover. After visiting Jacob's Well in the morning, the whole party ascended Mount Gerizim in the evening, and there witnessed this ancient ceremony—the only direct vestige of the Jewish Passover. The whole Samaritan community were assembled on a terrace just short of the summit. About an hour before sunset the prayers began, and six sheep, tended by young men in white garments, appeared among the crowd. As the sun sank behind the western ridge the young men burst into a wild chant, drew their long bright knives, and brandished them in the air. In a moment the sheep were thrown on their backs, and the knives drawn across their throats. In the stream of blood which poured from them the young men dipped their fingers, and marked the foreheads and noses of all the children. Next came the skinning and roasting—the first in a trough, the second in a hole prepared for the purpose. The Prince and most of his suite returned to the tents, one or two remaining through the night on the mountain top to witness the "feast," which was eaten in haste in the early morning by the Samaritans, girded and shod and with staves in their hands.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTH.

CARLISLE.—June 4, at Southampton, the wife of the Rev. Henry Hermann Carlisle, B.A., of twin daughters, one of whom survived only a few minutes.

MARRIAGES.

JONES—KEEN.—May 31, at the Congregational Chapel, Hastings, by the Rev. James Griffin, Mr. Joseph Jones, of Castle House, Malvern, to Mary, third daughter of Mr. R. Keen, Hastings.

CLARKE—SOUTHEY.—May 27, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. G. J. Allen, B.A., Mr. Frederick Clarke, of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Southey, of Leamington.

WOLFENDALE—MARTIN.—May 28, at the Congregational Church, Farnworth, by the Rev. G. D. Macgregor, the Rev. James Wolfendale, Independent minister, Tutbury, Staffordshire, to Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Martin, Esq., surgeon, of Buckley House, Little Hulton.

FOSTER—WILLIAMS.—May 29, at the Independent Chapel, Totnes, by the Rev. Wm. Major Paul, Mr. George James Foster, to Miss Laura Williams, both of Totnes.

NATHAN—STRAUGHAN.—June 3, at Trinity Chapel, Poplar, by the Rev. George Smith, Edward Henderson, Nathan, to Dora Wilson, daughter of the late Captain J. W. Straughan.

BIDMEAD—HAVILAND.—June 3, by license, at the Vineyards Chapel, Bath, by the Rev. W. H. Dyer, Mr. Bidmead, eldest son of Mr. W. Bidmead, of Bath, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Haviland, late of Gloucester.

SMITH—HARRIS.—June 4, at Great George-street Congregational Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. E. Mellor, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, Frederick Smith, Esq., Sydenham, Kent, to Amilice Caruso, niece of W. J. Harris, Esq., of Liverpool.

DERBYSHIRE—WRIGHT.—June 4, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. W. Derbyshire, to Miss E. Wright, both of that town.

MOFFETT—DREW.—June 5, at the Congregational Church, Winchester, by the Rev. E. Moffett, brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. Joseph Moffett, of Gainsborough, to Ellen Caroline, eldest daughter of John Drew, Esq., of Winchester.

SCHNADHORST—DREW.—June 6, at Latimer Chapel, Mile-end, by the Rev. J. Thomas, B.A., of Zion Chapel, assisted by the Rev. J. Davis, of Walthamstow, the Rev. E. Schnadhorst, minister of Old Ford Congregational Chapel, to Lydia, only surviving daughter of the late Jeffrey Drew, of Cambridge-road.

CHEETHAM—DEARDEN.—June 9, at the Baptist Chapel, Moor-lane, Bolton, by the Rev. W. G. Fifield, of Blackburn, assisted by the Rev. J. Birt, of Atherton, the Rev. W. Cheetham, of Tring, Herts, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. John Dearden, of Blackburn.

HILL—SPENCE.—June 10, at the Independent Chapel, Wigston Magna, by the Rev. T. Jowett, Mr. Henry Hill, to Miss Eliza Spence, both of the same place.

DEATHS.

LEE.—May 10, at Walthamstow, Edith, second daughter of Henry Lee, Esq., of Irwell House, Lower Broughton, Manchester.

SADLER.—May 28, at the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. J. Waddington, D.D., Mrs. Sadler, widow of the late George Sadler, Esq., in the eighty-second year of her age. She was an exemplary Christian, and her end was peace.

BUCKLE.—May 31, in his fortieth year, Mr. Buckle, the author of the "History of Civilisation in England."

BOURNE.—June 3, at 3, Farned Villa, Albert-road, Peckham, S.E., the residence of her brother-in-law, Alfred Hersee, Esq., Mary Anne, the beloved wife of the Rev. Alfred Bourne, B.A., late of Liverpool, in the twenty-ninth year of her age.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA.—These maladies are always more or less connected with disorder or disease of the digestive organs. Hence the facility with which they yield to Holloway's remedies. Temporary alleviation responds immediately to the proper application of this soothing Ointment to the pained or inflamed part, while the Pills internally reduce the digestive functions to order, and arrest all inflammatory tendencies. Nervous invalids will derive ease and consolation from the influence of these medicaments, which are free from mercury, and all noxious ingredients. Holloway's celebrated Ointment and Pills present, at a trifling outlay, the means of preserving the health, or uprooting diseases which have assailed the body through accident, luxury, indolence, or other causes.—[Advertisement.]

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 52, for the week ending Wednesday, June 4.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£29,296,020	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Bullion	14,646,020
		Silver Bullion	—
	£29,296,020		£29,296,020

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,335,491
Reserve	3,107,199	Other Securities ..	19,479,373
Public Deposits ..	7,518,000	Notes	8,445,480
Other Deposits ..	13,188,136	Gold & Silver Coin	840,703
Seven Day and other Bills	661,703		
	£39,031,047		£39,031,047

June 5, 1862.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 9.

The supply of English wheat to this morning's market was small, but was well supplied with foreign grain. The trade to-day was firmer, and the English wheat was cleared off at previous quotations. For foreign wheat had rather more demand, and it maintains its former value. Flour is only in retail demand, at the rates of Monday last. Beans and peas were firm. Barley is in limited demand at rather previous quotations. The return shows a large arrival of oats for the past week. There has been an inactive sale for this article to-day, at a decline of 6d. per quarter from the rates of this day week. There are but few cargoes for orders on the coast, and they are held at the prices of last week.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6d to 7½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, June 9.

The supply of foreign beasts in to-day's market was only moderate, of foreign sheep and calves tolerably good. Sales progressed steadily at very full prices. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were limited as to number, but generally prime as to quality. The arrivals from Scotland, however, were seasonably extensive, viz., 450 head. The demand for all kinds ruled steady, at an advance on last week's currency of fully 2d per 8lbs. The general top figure for beef was 4s 6d, but some superior Scots and crosses realised 4s 8d per 8lbs., and a good clearance was effected. The receipts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, comprised 1,700 Scots, crosses, and short-horns; from other parts of England, 500 various breeds; and from Scotland, 450 Scots and crosses. We were seasonably well supplied with sheep, both as to number and quality. Downs and half-breeds were not quite so numerous as on some previous days; hence, they moved off steadily, at very full currencies. The top price advanced to 5s per 8lbs. Other breeds were a steady inquiry, at full quotations. Prime lambs were in steady request, at full prices; but inferior breeds were a dull sale, at Thursday's decline in the currencies. There was a fair supply of lambs on offer, and the top price was 7s 6d per 8lbs. Calves were in moderate supply, and slow request, at a decline in value of 2d per 8lbs. Prime small pigs realised extreme rates, but large hogs were very dull at late rates.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts.	s. d.	0 3	2	Prime Southdown	s. d.	4 10	5 0
Second quality	3 4	3 8		Lambs	5 4	7 6	
Prime large oxen.	3 10	4 4		Lge. coarse calves	4 0	4 6	
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6	4 8		Prime small	4 8	5 0	
Coarse inf. sheep.	3 8	3 10		Large hogs	4 0	4 4	
Second quality	4 0	4 4		Neatm. porkers.	4 6	5 0	
Pr. coarse woolled	4 6	4 8					

Suckling calves, 10s to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 1s to 29s each.

Butchling calves, 10s to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 9.

Only moderate supplies of each kind of meat have been on sale at these markets, to-day. Prime qualities of all descriptions have changed hands steadily, at full quotations. Inferior sorts rule inactive, at about previous currencies.

Per 8lbs by the carcase.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	
Inferior beef . .	2	10 to 3	0	Small pork . .	4 10 to 5	2
Middling ditto .	3	2	3 4	Inf. mutton . .	3 6	4 0
Prime large do. .	3	6	3 10	Middling ditto .	4 2	4 4
Do. small do. .	3	10	4 0	Prime ditto . .	4 6	4 8
Large pork. . .	4	2	4 8	Veal	3 10	4 8
			Lamb. 5s 4d to 6s 8d.			

Lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 8d.

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, June 10.

TEA.—There has been a fair business transacted to-day in the private market, and prices have shown an upward tendency for good and fine descriptions.

SUGAR.—There has been no public sales of importance, owing to the Whitsuntide holidays, and no material alteration can be recorded as regards prices.

COFFEE.—During the last few days the business done was rather dull, and the few bargains entered into have supported former prices.

RICE.—There has been a fair amount of business recorded in this market for the better descriptions of East India, at about previous rates.

SALTPETRE.—Business has been exceedingly inactive in this market, and for all descriptions prices have shown a downward tendency, in some instances to the extent of 2s to 2s 6d per cwt.

PROVISIONS, Monday, June 9.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,242 firkins butter, and 2,564 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 14,896 casks butter, 1,095 bales and 1,042 boxes of bacon. The demand for Irish butter is still of a limited character, and the business transacted during the week was quite in retail at a decline of 2s to 3s per cwt. Foreign met a steady sale, at a similar decline. The bacon market ruled very firm, the finest being most inquired for, and as at the close of the week there was more disposition to purchase, an advance of 1s per cwt was asked for best Waterford.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 9.—Old potatoes at these markets are in moderate supply and slow request, on rather easier terms. The show of new potatoes is seasonably extensive, and the demand for them rules steady, at from 12s to 16s per cwt. Last week's import was 265 tons from Antwerp, 2,500 baskets from Dunkirk, 11 baskets from Bordeaux, 377 from Rotterdam, and 191 bags from Hambro'. York Regents 140s to 160s, York Flukes 200s to 220s, York Rocks 120s to 140s, York seedlings 100s to 120s, Scotch Regents 120s to 140s, Scotch Rocks 120 to 140s, Foreign 100s to 120s per ton.

WOOL, Monday, June 9.—Owing, in some measure, to the large quantities of colonial wool disposed of at the public sales, now concluded, there has been only a limited inquiry for home grown parcels since our last report. In prices, however, we have no change to notice. The supply of wool on offer is by no means extensive, but the demand on continental account is trifling.

SEEDS, Monday, June 9.—There is very little business passing in the seed market, and values of all descriptions remain unchanged. Very little cloverseed now offers, and few transactions occur in any descriptions; American ranges from

35s to 38s per cwt. Canaryseed was in good supply, with a moderate sale at low price. Tares go off at fully the recent fall in prices for feeding purposes.

OIL, Monday, June 9.—Lined oil is less firm, at 39s 3d per cwt on the spot. Rape is a slow sale, at 48s for foreign refined, and at 46s for brown. Olive, coconut, and palm oils move off slowly, at about previous rates. Spermin is selling at 90s to 91s per ton. American spirits of turpentine are now worth 74s 6d, and English do. 72s, and common Resin at 13s 6d per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, June 7.—In flax the dealings have been to a very moderate extent, at late rates. Hemp has sold heavily, at 33s to 33½ 10s for clean Russian. The market for jute and coir goods has ruled steady, and prices have been fairly supported.

COALS, Monday, June 9.—Market firm at the rates of last day. Hettons 16s 9d, South Hettons 16s 9d, Lambtons 16s 6d, Trimden Hartlepool 16s, Russell Hetton 15s 6d, Hartleys 15s, Hetton Lyons 14s 6d, Braddyls 15s 6d. Fresh arrivals 37, left from last day 30.—Total 67.

TALLOW, Monday, June 9.—The tallow trade is firm, and prices have advanced 6d per cwt. To-day, P.Y.C. is quoted at 46s 6d per cwt on the spot; and at 49s for the last three months' delivery. Rough fat, 2s 4d per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

THE NONCONFORMIST.—The following Nos. wanted:—1844, Feb. 21; 1846, May 6, Aug. 12, Sept. 16; 1854, Feb. 22, Supplement; 1855, July 4, Nov. 11; 1857, Nov. 11.

Apply, stating terms of disposal, to Rev. J. Stock, 4, Miln-place, the Park, Devonport.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.

Manufactory, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

TOOTH-ACHE.—HOWARD'S ENAMEL

For stopping decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is used in a soft state, without pressure or pain, and hardens into a white enamel. It remains in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the decay. Directions for use enclosed. Sold by all chemists and medicine vendors. Price 1s.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH and PAINLESS

DENTISTRY.—Messrs. MOSELY, DENTISTS, 30, Berners-street, London. Established 1820. Messrs. Mosely, Dentists, beg to direct attention to a New and Patented improvement in the manufacture of Artificial Teeth, Palates, &c., which supersedes all Metals, and soft or absorbing agents hitherto the fruitful cause of so many evils to the mouth and gums. A portion of this great improvement consists of a gum-coloured enamelled base for the Artificial Teeth, which presents a uniformly smooth and highly polished surface, preventing any lodgment of food between the interstices, thus avoiding the consequent unpleasant secretions, causing foulness of breath, &c. Additional Teeth can be added when required (thus saving great expense to the Patient), without extracting roots or fangs, and as the whole is moulded in a soft state, all inequalities of the gums or roots of teeth are carefully protected, and insure a perfect system of Painless Dentistry. Neither metals, wires, or unsightly ligatures are required, but perfect complete adhesion secured by Mr. MOSELY'S PATENTED SUCTION PALATE, No. 764, Aug. 1855. Decayed and tender Teeth permanently restored to use, preventing the necessity of extraction. Consultation and every information free. Success guaranteed in all cases by Messrs. Mosely, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

LIFE for the CONSUMPTIVE.

One Tablespoonful of the PATENT OZONIZED COD LIVER OIL, three times a day, conveys artificially to the lungs of the Consumptive and delicate the vital properties of Oxygen without the effort of inhalation, and has the wonderful effect of reducing the pulse while it strengthens the system. The highest medical authorities pronounce it the nearest approach to a specific for Consumption yet discovered—in fact, it will restore to health when all other remedies fail.—See "Lancet," March 9, 1861.

Sold by all Chemists, in 2s. 6d., 4s. 9d., and 9s. Bottles Wholesale by G. Borwick, Sole Licensee, 21, Little Moorfields, London.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION;

An Effectual Cure for the Hooping Cough, without Internal Medicine.

This is the only discovery affording a perfect cure without administering Internal Medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to Children, are too well known to need any comment. The Inventor and Proprietor of this EMBROCATION can with pleasure and satisfaction declare that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of the most eminent of the Faculty now constantly recommend it as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet, or use of medicine.

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the Label accompanying each Bottle, and the name of the sole Wholesale Agent, Mr. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, engraved on the Government Stamp. Price 4s. per Bottle. Sold by most respectable Chemists.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY, THE NOBILITY, AND ARISTOCRACY OF EUROPE, AND UNIVERSALLY HELD IN HIGH ESTEEM.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the Growth, Restoring, Improving and Beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak Hair, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff, and makes it Beautifully Soft, Pliable, and Glossy. Its operation in cases of Baldness is peculiarly active; and in the growth of the Beard, Whiskers, and Mustachios, it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a Beautiful Head of Hair, while its introduction into the Nursery of Royalty, and with numerous Testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

CAUTION.—On the Wrapper of each bottle are the words—ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, &c., in white letters, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in Red Ink.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

SEE THAT YOU GET IT,

as inferior kinds are often substituted.

LETCHFORD'S PARAFFIN MATCHES.

The greatest improvement ever made in matches is LETCHFORD'S Patent for Saturating the Wood in Paraffin, instead of partly coating it with Brimstone. By this method the Match burns with a BEAUTIFUL FLAME, perfectly free from smoke or smell, in place of the poisonous gas emitted from ordinary Matches, and which makes them injurious to use. But the greatest advantage of this Patent is that the Matches are as cheap as the common sort, while they are free also from that quantity of poisonous Phosphorus used in the ordinary Match. Every Match is warranted to light, and not to be affected by damp or climate.

R. LETCHFORD and CO. will be glad of any intimation of infringement of this Patent, and Dealers are cautioned against offering such for sale.

R. LETCHFORD and CO., Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Three Colts lane, Bethnal-green, London.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA, TIC DOLOREUX OR PAIN IN THE TEETH, FACE, AND HEAD; SCIATICA AND NEURO-RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS GENERALLY.

BARLOW'S CELEBRATED POWDERS

Quickly remove every symptom of these painful affections. They contain nothing injurious, but are, in every respect, conducive to health. The ingredients are of the most innocent, though invigorating character, going alone to the cause of complaint, and may be taken by either sex under any circumstances.

A prospectus, and long list of *bond fide* testimonials and references to the Nobility, Clergy, Dissenting Ministers, and others, free on application.

"I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the extraordinary efficacy of S. Barlow's Powders."—John B. Pease, North Lodge, Darlington.

"These Powders work wonders in my neighbourhood."—Rev. Kenneth C. Bayley, Copford Rectory, Colchester.

"I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Barlow's capital Powders."—The Honourable Mrs. F. Grimston, Wake-Cole, Halstead.

They are sent, post paid, for 2s. 9d. in letter stamps, by the sole proprietor, SAMUEL BARLOW, Chemist, Darlington, Durham.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, William Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London, and all Chemists. In Packets at 2s. 9d.

HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The ORIGINAL and BEST in the WORLD.

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a colour not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied,—the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of England and the United States, by Hair Dressers and Druggists.

*The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Agent for Great Britain, R. HOVENDEN, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C., London.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

This splendid Hair Dye has no equal—Instantaneous in effect—beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the Skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold everywhere.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor 81, Barclay-street New York.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 223, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 8d.

Price of an Unilateral Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d. 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 223, Piccadilly, London.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE

of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion, or Biliousness, take Page Woodcock's WIND PILLS. Ten years of success have proved them of sterling merit. Of all Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d.; or free by post for fourteen stamps from PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Chemist, Lincoln.

HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING MACHINE for the MILLION,

PROTECTED BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Can be worked by a child, and will wash as many clothes in a few hours, especially if used with "HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work better, with half the soap, water, and fuel. All who have tried it admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical Machine ever invented. As a CHURN for making BUTTER it is remarkably effective, and worthy the attention of DAIRY-KEEPERS.

Hundreds of these Machines are now in constant use throughout the kingdom.

Directions for use are forwarded with each Machine; and purchasers may feel assured that attention to the instructions will secure perfect satisfaction.

READ WHAT OTHER PEOPLE SAY:—

From the Rev. JABEZ BURNS, D.D., of Paddington, Author of "Christian Philosophy," "Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons," "Pulpit Cyclopaedia," "Light for the Sick Room," and numerous other valuable theological works.

"Your Washing Machine has been fairly tried in our family, and by its use a month's washing is got through in five hours and a-half, and the clothes are much more thoroughly cleansed than by the old system, which involved the labour and inconvenience of twelve or thirteen hours for three weeks' washing. I trust this invention of yours will produce a domestic reformation through the length and breadth of the land."—April, 1862.

From Commander JAMES STUART, R.N., Stratford, Essex. "Dear Sir,—Your 'Washing Machine' is quite a success. It accomplishes all it professes to do, and is a great boon to householders."—Jan. 27, 1862.

From the Rev. J. MAKEPEACE, Union Chapel, Linton.

"I have to acknowledge the safe arrival of the 'Washing Machine.' It was tried yesterday, and the results are briefly these:—1. The saving of soap is about one-half. 2. Instead of washing every fortnight, we need wash only once in three weeks, thus saving the difference in the woman's wages and the cost of firing, besides ridding us of the nuisance of frequent washings. 3. The linen 'looks beautiful,' having a better colour than by the old process. Moreover, there was no boiling, nor did anything require rubbing, except the feet of stockings."—Jan. 15, 1862.

From Mrs. DAY, Carlisle-terrace, Bow, Middlesex.

"Your Washing Machine answers admirably. It does wonders. I have been able to accomplish a month's wash in three hours. The Machine is even more than you represent it to be. For the last three washes I have done the sheets, pillow-cases, table linen, toilette covers, &c., without previously soaking them and they have been perfectly clean and stainless. I am satisfied that your machine only requires to be known and it will be fully appreciated."—April 28, 1862.

Copy of a letter forwarded to a lady residing near Andover, by a previous purchaser.

"Feb. 19, 1862.—Madam,—The 'Washing Machine' advertised by Harper Twelvetrees answers so well that my wife says she 'would on no account part from it.' I had inspected several washing machines of various makers, but did not approve of any of them. The sight of Mr. Twelvetrees' machine convinced me that it was the article that has long been required, and I am perfectly satisfied with the work it accomplishes. The washerwomen are somewhat alarmed at the innovation. You must, therefore, be certain when you try the machine that it gets fair play. This fact alone is a high commendation of the machine—I am, madam, &c., &c."

From JOHN KELLY, Esq., C.E., Roscommon.

"Having used the 'Washing Machine' for several weeks, I am pleased to inform you that it turned out several batches of clothes in a few minutes, and so perfectly clean that the bystanders were astonished. I think it is beyond the reach of human ingenuity to devise a cheaper, more simple, and efficient domestic machine."

From Mr. W. H. COULTAS, grocer, Minchinhampton. "I received the 'Washing Machine' safely, and we used it yesterday. It does its work well, and is all you represent it to be."—Jan. 28, 1862.

From Mrs. JACKSON, Warwick Hall, Aspatia.

"I have fairly tested the ability of your 'Washing Machine,' and am glad to find we get through the washing much quicker and easier than by the old plan. The laundress at first was certain that no plan could equal her own, but is now a convert to your process."—Feb. 22, 1862.

From Mr. G. GILES, 12, Sidney-place, Commercial-road East London, E.

"We have used the 'Washing Machine' twice, and consider it a first-rate article. There is scarcely any trouble with it, as you may believe when I tell you that our washing commenced at eight o'clock, and was over by ten. What with the saving of time, labour, soap, and fuel, my wife says that our wash was done at about one-third of what it has usually cost us."—Feb. 23, 1862.

From Mr. F. P. HUBBARD, Chemist, Walsall.

"Our washerwoman used the 'Washing Machine' last week. We find that the washing is done much more expeditiously, and with much less labour, than formerly; also that there is a great saving in time, labour, fuel, &c., and that the clothes come out of the wash a much better colour than by the old process."—Feb. 18, 1862.

From Mrs. MILLS, Smarden, Kent.

"To-day I have been superintending assisting in the first operations of the 'Washing Machine.' We have succeeded capitally. It does its work well, and so far I pronounce it excellent, and a great acquisition to the list of household utensils. I can testify most satisfactorily as to the saving of time, labour, soap, and fuel. We had a heavy five weeks' wash for five of us, with sheets, table linen, shop aprons, towels, &c. All were put in soak yesterday afternoon, and we commenced washing about eight o'clock this morning, and all was finished by half-past three. I have usually had two women one day, and one woman the second."—Feb. 20, 1862.

£ s. d.
No. 1 is very small, and only adapted for Nursery Use, or as a Churn for a small Dairy... 1 1 0
No. 2 is a useful size for a small Family's Washing... 2 0 0
No. 3, ordinary size for a Family... 2 10 0
No. 5, for Hotels, Schools, Public Institutions, Prisons, and Army Laundries... 3 10 0
FRAMES on which to rock the Machines may be had at 5s. extra, if required.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER IN THE KINGDOM SHOULD USE

HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP

POWDER, for Cheap, Easy, and Expeditious Washing. It supercedes Soap and Soda, and contains neither lime, potash, ammonia, nor any of the injurious ingredients of which numerous imitations and counterfeits are compounded; but it is perfectly harmless to the hands, as well as to the most delicate fabric. Instead of impoverishing the material like the destructive articles which are attempted to be palmed off as imitations, HARPER TWELVETREES' Soap Powder STRENGTHENS and IMPROVES the FABRIC, as may be proved by examination under the lens of a microscope. Sold in 1d. Packets everywhere.

BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN-GLAZE

STARCH. Its valuable and economical properties recommend it as the really Perfect Starch. One Pound is equal to nearly Two Pounds of any other, and, as the iron cannot possibly stick, every description of fine work can be ironed without fear of tearing.

A complete list of Harper Twelvetrees' Domestic Articles may be obtained at the Shops where Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder or Washing Machines are sold; or at the MANUFACTORY, BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

FURNITURE CARRIAGE FREE.

CLERGYMEN about to Furnish are most respectfully informed that RICHARD LOADER and CO. have just published an entirely new and elegant "ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE," comprising 216 well executed Designs of Cabinet and Upholstery, Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, &c., which Guide they will be happy to forward on application to intending Purchasers GRATIS and POSTAGE FREE. This valuable Pamphlet also contains an estimate for completely Furnishing a moderate sized Parsonage House, which it is hoped may be found of much service to those desiring such assistance. Every article warranted for twelve months, and exchanged if found defective. All Orders are DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE to any part of the United Kingdom.

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MANUFACTURING CABINET MAKERS, CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
23 and 24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

KAMPTULICON, or INDIA-RUBBER and CORK FLOOR-CLOTH; as Laid at the Houses of Parliament, British Museum, Bank of England, and numerous Public and Private Offices.

Impervious to wet, indestructible by damp, soft to the tread, and warm to the feet. Far superior to every other material ever invented for the Covering of Floors, &c. Invaluable on Stone Floors.

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MANUFACTORY—SOUTH LONDON WORKS, LAMBETH.

TO TAILORS, SHIRT, COLLAR, GLOVE, BOOT, AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

W. F. THOMAS and CO'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES.—In these Machines are combined the most approved construction, as shown by fourteen years' experience, and the latest additions and improvements. For rapidity of execution, accuracy of finish, beauty, and strength of work, they are unrivalled. They are made of various sizes, and adapted for every kind of work. The stitching produced is alike on both sides of the material, there is no cord or ridge, and the thread cannot be pulled out. Care should be taken to avoid purchasing spurious imitations sold as being the genuine make of the Patentees. Lists of prices, and specimens of the work, can be had at 66, Newgate-street London; 1, Cheapside; 51, Union-passage, Birmingham; 4, Wine-street, Bristol; 131, Market-street, Manchester.

HATS 6s. EACH.
MUMMERY BROTHERS,
423, OXFORD-STREET.

CRINOLINE.—LADIES will find THOMSON'S PATENT CROWN SKIRTS PERFECTION! and to prevent mistake or imposition, should see that they bear the Trade Mark (a Crown), and the name Thomson.

XEREZ.—Pale Dinner SHERRY, 24s. per dozen. Railway Carriage paid. Recommended with confidence.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Distillers and Importers, Holborn Bars, E.C.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY, 18s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of Cognac. In French bottles, 38s. per dozen; or in a case for the country, 30s. Railway Carriage paid. No Agents, and to be obtained only of HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very whole some. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS Beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should ASK FOR LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE, Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

. Sold Wholesale, and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

COMFORT in WALKING.—The PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES are the most easy ever invented. They never draw the feet. Every person to whom comfort in walking is an object, or those who suffer from any tenderness of the feet, will, on trial, admit their great superiority over every other kind. Merchants and the trade supplied with the Pannus Corium by the yard or piece.

HALL and CO., Sole Patentees, 6, Wellington-street, Strand.

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PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROWROOT. Price 1s. 6d. per Pound.

Eminent physicians (see testimonials) greatly prefer this to Corn Flour or other Farinaceous Foods as a Diet for Infants, Invalids, and for general purposes. Used in most of the Hospitals in town and country.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by A. S. Plumbe, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, E., London.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Morgan and Son, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Smith, Keen's-row, Walworth; Boville, Park-terrace, Regent's-park; Ford and Son, Islington; and others.

TRADE MARK.



BROWN and POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR. In Packets, 8d.; and Tins, 1s.

As double profit is allowed upon the sale of numerous imitations, families would discourage the substitution of inferior kinds by refusing to receive any but the packages which bear BROWN and POLSON'S name in full.

INFANTS' FOOD.

"To one dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson, mixed with a wine-glassful of cold water, add half a pint of boiling water; stir over the fire for five minutes; sweeten slightly; but if the infant is being brought up by hand, this food should then be mixed with milk—not otherwise, as the use of two different milks would be injurious."

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 21s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 20s.; best Silkestone, 20s.; Clay Cross, 20s.; Coke, per chaldron, 14s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 22s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S lowest summer PRICE for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world, direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 21s. per ton (do not pay more under any pretext); Hartlepool, 20s.; Tanfield, 17s.; best small, 11s. Inland, by Railway:—Silkestone, first-class, 21s.; second-class, 19s.; Clay Cross, 19s. and 18s.; Barnsley, 17s.; Hartley, 17s. 0d. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S, Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

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OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS. Wall Lights, and Mantelpiece Lustres for Gas and Candles.

Glass Dinner Services, for Twelve persons, from £7 15 0
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All articles marked in plain figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents. Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

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BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street.
Established 1807.

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, Manufactured by the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, with Recent Improvements. The Favourite in Families and with Dressmakers.

"This Machine ranks highest on account of elasticity, per manence, beauty, and general desirableness of the stitching when done, and the wide range of its application."—Report of American Institute, New York.

In addition to the ordinary stitch, it will hem (turning its own hem), make a fell seam, gather, quilt (no marking required), tuck, and bind. The same Machine will sew the finest muslin, or the thickest pilot cloth, making a stitch alike on each side of the fabric which cannot be unravelled, and is more durable than hand sewing.

Illustrated Price List Gratis.

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MAPPIN BROTHERS,

Silversmiths, Electro-Silver Platers, Dressing-case Makers, and Cutlers,

222, REGENT STREET, LONDON,

AND

67 & 68, KING WILLIAM ST., LONDON BRIDGE,

SUPPLY PURCHASERS DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

ESTABLISHED IN SHEFFIELD, A.D. 1810.

MAPPIN BROTHERS' "SUN," TABLE KNIVES.

"None are genuine unless their Corporate and Trade Mark, 'the Sun,' (granted to their father by the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield, June 28, 1835,) is stamped on the blades; they are of the first quality, with secure ivory handles, and do not come loose in hot water; the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles."

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
One-and-a-half Dozen Full-Size Cheese Knives, Ivory Handles ..	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers ..	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra Size ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service

MANUFACTORY—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

TOLKIEN'S EXHIBITION MODEL

PIANOFORTE has caused a great sensation in the musical world (there never having been made so beautiful and perfect an instrument at such a very low price by the manufacturer.)

H. TOLKIEN, 27, King William-street, London-bridge.
Established Thirty years.

PIANOFORTE'S EXTRAORDINARY

at MOORE and MOORE'S, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first-class Pianos, of rare excellence, possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, a pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from Eighteen Guineas. First-class pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

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will find CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 271, Oxford-street, a most convenient house. A large and well-manufactured stock always on sale. Superior Table Cutlery warranted. Electro-Plate and Nickel Silver goods in great variety. Goods plain marked. Orders above 5*l*. delivered free by rail.

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